The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,956—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st Jan.
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th „
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

24th January	8th March	19th April
8th February	22nd „	3rd May
22nd „	5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Walluschnig	2,832	500	22nd Feb. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes Lt., R. N. R.	24th Jany.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	14th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 16, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseille Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ; Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 22nd January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,958 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	19th Feb. for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	23rd Feb. „

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TO DAY AT 4-15 P.M.
BY ORDER OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR

THE RECEPTION TO
H. I. H. THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA.

FOR EVERY ITEM OF DRESS
IN CORRECT TASTE.

HOAR & Co., COURT BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BEERS AND STOUTS.

TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER,
BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY,

Is the finest sample of this famous Beer in the Market. It is light without being "Watery," a Combination rarely attained by the majority of so-called light Beer.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price : Bottles ... Doz.	5 12	6 8	Per case 4 Doz.	22 0	24 10
Half Bottles ... „	3 14	4 6	„ 6 „	22 0	24 10

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & Co.'s)
Specially bottled for Treacher & Co., who are the Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price : Bottles ... Doz.	5 8	6 4	Per case 3 doz.	16 0	17 12
Half Bottles ... „	4 4	4 12	„ „ 6 „	24 0	28 6

BASS'S BEER BY FOSTER AND SONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles ... Doz.	7 8	8 6	Half Bottles	5 0	5 12

BASS'S BEER BY STONE.
L. G. A

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles ... Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 8	5 0

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
BY FOSTER AND SONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles ... Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 12	5 4

BY BURKE & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles ... Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 12	5 4

Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Foster and Sons' Bottlery of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893
IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

		Rs. a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine	5 0
„ 1	Large „ „	5 12

FIRST QUALITY.

		Rs. a.
No. 7	Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 5	Medium	4 0
„ 4	Large	4 12
„ 6	Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY & POONA.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

	inches long, in boxes of	
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. J. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encourageme [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM; NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ... Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landaus, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.

A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., **HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM** and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WANTED.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED SUPERVISOR, having experience in Building and Road Works. Salary Rs. 125 Babasai. Applications with testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st January, 1893, L. C. E. preferred.

MARTAND WAMAN,
Acting Municipal Commissoner, Baroda.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $	100,00,000
Reserve Fund ... $	33,00,000
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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THE COMPANY OPEN IN CALCUTTA
FEBRUARY 4TH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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12TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director............Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
AUDRAN'S GREAT OPERA.
OLIVETTE.

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MADAME FAVART
AND
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.
WEDNESDAY.
BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY HALL.
DR. BILL.
THURSDAY.
REPETITION OF DR. BILL.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON FEBRUARY 10TH.

It has been decided to hold a MASONIC BALL on the abovenamed date under the auspices of LODGES working under both Constitutions. Brethren can procure Tickets by applying to the HONORARY SECRETARY on or before the 21st instant. A limited number of Tickets will be issued to Non-Masons, who must apply for the same to the Honorary Secretary before the 21st instant, after which date no application will be entertained by the Committee.

Any further information can be obtained from

BRO. H. J. GORDON, Hony. Secy.,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN CAMERON," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th Jany, 1893.

NOTICE.

EIGHT CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE of Rs. 1,000 each and numbered—

W-3—16521	W-3—56930
65600	72710
64753	28633
70293	60776

have been STOLEN TO-DAY. Any person giving information which will lead to the RECOVERY of the above Notes or any of them will be REWARDED.

The Public are warned against dealing with any of the above Notes.

Any information will be thankfully received by Undersigned as Solicitors for the Parties interested.—Dated this 18th Day of January, 1893.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors, High Court.

WE beg to NOTIFY that from THIS DATE the POWER-of-ATTORNEY in favour of Mr. JAMES DICKSON is CANCELLED as he has left our FIRM.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.
Bombay, 18th January 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WOOD suitable for the Cremation of Dead Bodies at the Hindoo Burial Grounds, at Haines Road, for the year 1893-94, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

2.—Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender and of refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full Stamp Duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further deposit as with the Rs. 200 deposited with the tenders will make up Ten Per Cent. on the amount of the contract. The quantity of Wood will be about from 500 to 600 Candies per year.

3.—Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4.—The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample of Wood.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Bombay Municipal Offices, 18th January, 1893.

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Vin Monarque	at Rs.	70	Per Doz. Quarts.
Carte Blanche	,, ,,	56	,, ,,
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Carte Bleue	,, ,,	43	,, ,,
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Avize Mousseue	,, ,,	32	,, ,,

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CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to...£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£833,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to...£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years...£3,221,658

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

[INCLUDING MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.]

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on January 22nd, 1893, the Mail Train from Poona will run through to Mysore and vice versa and the Timing will be as under:—

		H. M.			H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. Ry.	Dep.	14 30	Mysore	Dep.	7 35
Poona Junction	,,	21 12	Bangalore	,,	14 5
Wathar for Mahbleshwar	arr.	1 56	Hubli Junction	,,	8 20
Belgaum	,,	11 54	Dharwar	,,	9 17
Dharwar	,,	16 55	Belgaum	,,	14 17
Hubli Junction	,,	17 59	Wathar for Mahbleshwar	,,	0 27
Bangalore	,,	12 28	Poona Junction	arr.	5 5
Mysore	,,	19 45	Bombay G. I. P. Ry.	,,	11 15

THROUGH SERVICE OF TRAINS BETWEEN KISTNA CANAL TERMINUS AND GUNTAKAL JUNCTION.

Kistna Canal Ter.	Dep	19 25	Bellary	Dep	5 0
Guntur	,,	21 25	Madras M. R. Ry	,,	18 0
Cumbum	,,	6 0	Guntakal Jn.	,,	8 15
Kurnool Road	,,	15 12	Kurnool Road	,,	11 37
Guntakal Jn.	Arr	19 0	Cumbum	,,	20 25
Madras M. R. Ry.	,,	8 0	Guntur	,,	4 45
Bellary	,,	22 17	Kistna Canal Ter.	arr	6 10

Modifications have been made in the Timings of Local, Mixed, and other Trains on the various Sections of the Line. For particulars see Time Table at Stations.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office: Dharwar, 14th January 1893.

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TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 noon on 15th February 1893, for the SUPPLY of ARMY TENTS and CLOTHS for repair of the same to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1893, up to the 31st March 1896.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Tents, &c., (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 20th January to 13th February 1893, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only.) The term "more" includes the supply of Tents, &c., if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 15th February 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 16th January, 1893.

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LARGE QUANTITIES
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GREAT REDUCTIONS.
THOUSANDS OF BOOKS
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According to value.
THIS WILL BE A
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GREAT VARIETY OF
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Too numerous to mention.
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Will be necessary as
LISTS CANNOT BE ISSUED
Or correspondence entered into with
regard to
REDUCED STOCK.
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(By order of the Board)

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 2nd January, 1893.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP... £250,000
RESERVE FUND... £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL... £1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum	for	2 Months.
3½ ,,	,,	4 ,,
4 ,, ,,	,,	6 ,,
4½ ,, ,,	,,	8 or 9 Months.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ...£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS...£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TRANSACTING ITS BUSINESS UNDER A
SPECIAL LICENSE
FROM THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,
begs to announce its ARRIVAL in INDIA, and solicits Applications for European and Native Assurance and Agencies.

The "SUN" began operations in 1871, and has always done a CAREFUL and yet PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS, having steadily increased in Income, Assets, and Life Assurance in force, until it stands among the Leading Financial Institutions of our Empire.

Correspondence invited. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS, Inspector of Agencies, Bombay.
C. MACDONALD & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.	THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
SKIN DISEASES.	
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SKIN DISEASES.	

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES.	They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
SKIN DISEASES.	
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They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 26	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,680
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	420
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	43
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N.
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Balham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	94
Bupty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no..
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	440
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	180	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	355x 205
Apollo	750	2,200	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 280
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	300 w.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,385
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	1,240	450	450	32	13
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	52 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	252½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	116½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	530
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,600	,00	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1871	0	all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay United	1,900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	635
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	730
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	930
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,462½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	165
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	52
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	460
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	510
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	12,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26
China Leaf	"	26 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-3 "
Australia do.	"	25-12
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-5
Do. Dragons	"	16-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	220 Nominal
Mexican do.	"	221
Five-Francs	"	318

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.

Reception to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Government House, Parel, 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.

Reception by the Archduke on board the Kaiserin Elizabeth.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Windsor (s), from Newcastle ; Benedick (s), Batoum ; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday : —Eden Hall (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Fate Islamo (schr), Quilimane.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Merida and Chatfield entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Elektra entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Eden Hall left it yesterday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next.

A Correction.—We are asked to state that Dr. K. M. Heeramaneck is the son-in-law of Mr. Byramji Cowasji Bisne, and not of Mr. Edulji Cowasji Bisney, as stated in a local para. in our issue of the 16th instant.

Bombay Volunteer Association.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association (open to Volunteer Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry) will take place at Coorla, on Wednesday, the 22nd proximo, and following days, when valuable prizes will be offered for competition.

Reported Burglary.—Yeswadabai, a woman, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that her house was broken into by somebody by removing an iron-bar from a side window, on Tuesday night, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 403, stolen from a box in her room.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

Parade March		O. Stella.
Overture	Die Felsenmule	Reissiger.
Cordova Spanish Valse		Gomez.
Paraphrase		R. Thiele.
Musical Metamorphosis	Potpourie	Shreiner.
The Watchparade Characterpiece.		Ellenberg

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Cricket.—In a match between the Baronet and the Hundu Jolly Cricket Clubs the former got an easy victory over the latter by 205 runs. N. Panthaki having won the spin of the coin elected to bat, and when 224 was hoisted on the board at the fall of the third wicket, he closed his innings. Gagrat by a splendid display of hitting combined with excellent defence made 139 runs, Hirans, Mehta, and Dubash contributed 39, 24 (not out), and 11 respectively. The opposite team made a very feeble stand, by scoring 19 runs only, a result due to the excellent bowling of Writer and Bharucha. Purshotum was the only man, who went into double figures. The Hindoos in their second venture put only 10 for three wickets down. Raja secured all those wickets.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary, Fort.—During the last Hindu month of Posh ending on 17th January, 1893, the number of new admissions of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 356 ; classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	30	7	6	43
Vanias	72	24	18	114
Brahmins	34	4	11	49
Lohanas	3	4	0	7
Other Castes	86	19	38	143
Total	225	58	73	356

The total number of daily attendance of patients during this period was 2,117, the average daily attendance being 73.

RECEIVING A BRIBE AS A PUBLIC OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Cooverji Maneckji Mody, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and an additional constable in the Bombay Police Force, was charged by Superintendent Brewin, with accepting a bribe of ten rupees in his capacity as a public officer, was called on for judgment yesterday. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the complainant ; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, represented the accused.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said : In the charge against the accused Cooverji Maneckji of accepting a bribe as a Police Constable, made by Inspector Greyhurst, unless the Police Officers, who gave evidence against the accused in support of the charge, conspired to swear falsely, there can be no doubt, that a ten-rupee note was given by Babaji Anaji to the accused, and that the accused accepted it, and took possession of the same. The question, therefore, for the Court to determine is whether that note was received as a bribe by the accused in his position as a Police Constable, and as such a public servant. In the defence Mr. Jardine, counsel for the accused, contended that the accused was not a public servant within the meaning of the sections of the Acts under which accused is charged ; but that he was an officer of a private society, and that as an additional Police Constable, he performed precisely similar duties as he formerly did, as the officer of that Society, before the additional duties of a police constable were imposed on him ; that when accused told Babaji he would pay the fine, if any, were inflicted on his men, after the gift of the ten-rupee note to him, he thereby made no promise that he would not do his duty towards Babaji Anaji, there being no offence on the part of a public officer to pay a fine inflicted on an accused person ; that there was no evidence to sustain the charge against the accused as he was never appealed to as a Police Officer ; that the evidence against the accused was tainted evidence, for all the witnesses were abettors or parties to the offence, and that some of the witnesses were opportune witnesses, who always present themselves just at the right moment, and whose evidence, therefore, for the purpose of conviction, was valueless. No question arises as to the accused having held the office of a police constable, and what I have now to consider is whether the accused, at the time of receiving the said ten-rupee note, was a public officer within the meaning of Sec. 21, explanation 2 of the Indian Penal Code, and under the authority of the case of Q. E. *vs.* Parmeshar Dal Salla, 201. I think there can be no doubt that the accused was, and exercised the fuctions of, a public officer at that time. The question I next have to consider is, did the accused receive this ten-rupee-note as a bribe as such public officer ? It is true that the accused has on several occasions handed over moneys, given to him, as he then stated, by offenders as a bribe to deter him from performing his duty towards them, to the Magistrates of these Courts for the poor-box, but I have not been able to ascertain that in any single instance was anything like so large a sum handed over. But this way of disposing of these sums of money is not alone sufficient, in my opinion, to warrant the presumption or conclusion that this ten-rupee note was to be used in like manner. Nor has there been any attempt to show that it was to be so utilised. The evidence goes to show that the gift of the ten-rupee note was premeditated, that he had made arrangements with Babaji to bring it, having, as it appears, previously taken a buckle from one of Babaji's men, and which was returned to Babaji just before taking from him the note, and after having been told by Babaji the number of his carts which were at the time duly recorded in the book. Now why should this buckle have been taken from one of Babaji's men and returned to Babaji after being told by him in reply to accused's query whether he had brought the money, that he had done so ; and why should the number of Babaji's carts have been entered in accused's book ? In the absence of any evidence showing that the accused had no dishonest intention, coupled with the fact that immediately afterwards in reply to Babaji's "If my men are now fined you must pay the fine," accused said, "Don't be afraid, nothing will happen, go away ;" that the accused snatched at his memo-book, and was much confused when confronted by the police officers. I must come to the conclusion that these circumstances, and the evidence generally show that the sum of ten rupees was taken by the accused in his capacity as a public officer as a bribe. I have given a great deal of thought over this case, and naturally much anxious consideration when the long service of the accused, and his age are brought prominently to notice, and in dealing with the other charges against him, I give him the benefit of all the doubts that have arisen in the case and record no finding ; but with respect to the charge under review, I can come to no other conclusion, on the evidence adduced, but to record a conviction ; and on conviction, I sentence the accused, under section 2 of Act 48 of 1860, to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to two months' imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE ABDOOL HOOSSEIN JUMABHOY.

Mr. Vickajee, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule calling upon the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked. As none of the petitioning creditors appeared to show cause against the rule, it was made absolute.

RE LILADHAR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, applied for an opposing creditor Khan Saheb Abba Salim Sale Hindi for a postponement of the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses on the ground that the insolvent had not lodged with the Official Assignee certain books of account. As the order for the examination was granted on the 12th March last his Lordship postponed the examination of the insolvent for two months and the other witnesses for a fortnight.

RE ISHWARDAS AMRATIAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor Mohanlal Munsukhram, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the first insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for disobeying the order of the Court in not filing his schedule within 30 days. The rule was granted and made returnable within a month.

RE GOVINDJEE VALABHDAS.

Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, on behalf of a creditor Runchordas Haridas, moved for the postponement of the hearing of the rule calling upon insolvent to show cause why he should not insert in the schedule the name of the creditor. Mr. Manker, who represented the insolvent, had no objection to a week's postponement which was granted by his Lordship.

RE MOOSSA HAJEE ABBA.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor Haji Tai Mahomed Haji Adam, moved for an order that the grounds of opposition filed by the creditor may be taken on the file. The learned counsel in support of the application said that some mistake was made in the notice which was served on his client, and hence he was not able to file his opposition in time. The creditor, however, when he discovered the mistake, lost no time in filing his opposition. On the insolvent being called he appeared in person and said he had nothing to say in the matter. The matter was accordingly put down on the opposed list.

RE KALIDAS MOOLJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent moved for three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that one of the suits filed by the Official Assignee in the Court of Small Causes was not yet disposed of. The extension, as applied for, was granted.

RE BHIMJI PRADHAN.

Mr. Manker, for one Fakeer Heera, an opposing creditor, appeared in support of a rule granted on the 30th November last calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition. The insolvent, who appeared in person, said that he had not made up his books of account, as the creditors were willing at one time to enter into a compromise with him. The insolvent was accordingly ordered to proceed with his petition.

RE KARSONDAS MADHAVDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for the usual rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be granted his discharge. Leave was also given to the insolvent to correct his balance sheet.

RE ABOOBAKAR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the petitioning creditors, moved for an extension of time to serve the rule on Dawood Moossa, one of the insolvents, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for not filing his schedule. The learned counsel said that after the rule was taken out, the insolvent left Bombay in order to avoid the service of the rule. Two months' extension was granted.

RE RAMCHANDRA JAGANNATH ACHARYA.

The insolvent, on the motion of Mr. Manker, obtained a month's extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Jadavjee Mooljee Lohana Thaker ; Joosub Suleman ; Joseph Hyde ; Yankoo Ganpat ; Sorabjee Hormusjee Veharvalla ; Bhasker Kanoojee and others ; Vithal Raghoba ; Jeejeebhai and others ; Baloo Dhondoojee ; Tookaram Sakharam and another ; Krishnarao Makoondrao ; and Sitaram Balkrishnajee.

CRICKET AT LIMBDI.

THE LIMBDI ELEVEN VS. THE TALUKDARI GIRASSIA SCHOOL.

A match was played on the Limbdi ground between the above-named teams, on January 14 and 15. The pitch was good and the weather all that could be desired. The contest was watched with great interest by nearly the whole of Limbdi. The Limbdi men were not a match for the Talukdari Eleven, owing to want of practice, but several of them played very well. Nanji's bowling was good ; in the first innings he took five wickets. Shivlal took four wickets in the first, and two in the second innings. He is a good all-round man, but unfortunately got out after making seven runs in his first innings, and in his second he was bowled out, in the first ball, by Vajesingji, the ball, splendidly pitched, taking his middle stump. On the Talukdari side, Vajesingji proved, as his name indicates, a "Lion of Victory." He is a splendid bat, fielder, and bowler, decidedly one of the best cricketers in Kathiawar, and a truly dangerous opponent. In the first innings he took six wickets and five in the second. Unfortunately he hurt his right hand in the second innings, and was terribly handicapped. However, this did not occur until he had bowled ten overs, eight of which had been maidens. Strip and Amirmiah also played well, and Ladhubha's bowling was good. The match looked very much against Limbdi all through, but the Thakore Saheb neither lost heart himself nor allowed his men to do so, and kept them all in good humour. In their second innings nine wickets went down for 39 runs, and the carriages were sent for, as all thought the Talukdari School would not have to go in a second time, but the last two men brought the score up to 64. Mohan made one fine drive for five runs, which was deservedly clapped by his side and the onlookers, but Vajesingji was after the ball like a deer, and threw it up splendidly, otherwise seven runs might have been made. The Talukdari School's second innings was watched with breathless excitement. Bhagvatsing, Luxmichand, and Ladhuba were out for nine runs in five overs. Vajesingji ran three for a bye, and Mr. Strip made four more runs, thus winning the game by seven wickets. The Thakore Saheb very hospitably invited the Talukdari G. S. Team to dinner, pleasantly ending what had been throughout a most enjoyable holiday for the boys.

Full scores are appended :—

LIMBDI ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Nanji l-b-w, b Vajesingji	2	b Vajesingji	4
Anand, run out	3	c Bhavsingji, b Vajesingji	3
Shivlal, b Vajesingji	7	b Vajesingji	0
Hirji, b Vajesingji	2	c Akhuba, b Vajesingji	1
Sahebsing, b Ladhubha	3	b Strip	12
Rama, b Ladhubha	3	b Vajesingji	4
Thakore Saheb, b Vajesingji	7	b Ladhubha	4
Khoda, st Ladhubha	11	b Ladhubha	10
Rajo, b Vajesingji	4	c Vajesingji, b Strip	0
Mohan, b Vajesingji	1	b Strip	13
Luxmishankar, not out	0	not out	10
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	46	Total	64

TALUKDARI GIRASSIA SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Vajesingji, c Hirji, b Shivlal	12	not out	0
Bhagvatsing, b Nanji	1	b Shivlal	3
Strip, b Nanji	21	not out	7
Laxmichand, run out	0	b Shivlal	0
Ladhubha, b Shivlal	11	c Khoda b Nanji	3
Amirmiah, b Shivlal	21	did not bat	
Bhavsingji, c Hirji, b Shivlal	4		
Sursing, b Nanji	6		
Akhubha, c Hirji, b Nanji	10		
Ajubha, b Shivlal	2		
Motakhavad, not out	3		
Extras	7	Extras	3
Total	99	Total	16

SMALL CAUSES COURT—Wednesday.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

CLAIM AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

KEMP & CO. VS. H. J. R. HEMMING.

The plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 2,239, being the value of goods sold by them to the defendant. In order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the Court the plaintiffs abandoned the excess Rs. 239 and sued only to recover Rs. 2,000 from the defendant.

Mr. Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs. After the suit had been instituted Mr. Hemming paid Rs. 567-3 in the Court, and the plaintiffs now prayed for a decree in their favour for the balance of Rs. 1,432-13. After Mr. Tate, an accountant in the plaintiffs' firm had been examined, Mr. Chitty passed an *ex parte* decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,432-13 plus court costs, and made it payable within a week.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS AND THE NEW PORT CHARGES.

A memorial has been drawn up, and is now under signature, on behalf of the merchants, mill-owners, bankers, and general mercantile community, protesting against the new charges levied by the Port Commissioners on all goods shipped and landed, which charges came into force on the 1st January. The memorial is to be presented to Sir Charles Elliot. After quoting the Government pledges in regard to these docks, and the memorial presented to the Legislative Council of Bengal by nearly all the merchants of Calcutta, pointing out that the construction of a dock would be a great burden on the trade of Calcutta, the memorial states that the docks are now constructed, and among the first results are the re-imposition of the Port Dues on shipping, and an all-round tax of 4 annas per ton on all goods shipped from and coming into the Port.

The memorialists urge that as Calcutta is now saddled with the docks, for better or worse, the only thing to be done is to bring business to them by concentrating the export business there. The memorialists say that—

"It must be manifest that so long as the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway is allowed to compete with the docks, it is impossible that there can be that concentration of the export business, to effect which the Secretary of State was asked to sanction these docks, and your memorialists would invite the attention of his Honour to the following points :—

"(*a*) That the trade of the Port is being specifically taxed to provide for the upkeep of these docks, notwithstanding the assurance in 1885 of the official members of Council that the docks would lighten the existing burdens on the Port. (*b*) That, as pointed out in the memorial of the 17th February, 1885, the Dock scheme was mainly devised in the interests of the wheat and oilseed trade ; but that under the notification issued by the Port Commissioners on the 17th December last that trade is to be attracted to the docks at the expense of all the other trades, which are being taxed to make good a deficit caused by docks, which they not only did not ask for or require, but protested against. (*c*) That the concession made in the notification of 17th December is not likely to lead to the beneficial use of the docks, and that the wheat and oilseed trades are prepared to pay the full shipping charges, if these trades can be concentrated at the docks, as it was represented to the Secretary of State that they would be and as they only can be by the transfer of the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway to Kidderpore. (*d*) The sole objection urged to the proposal of the Wheat and Seed Association for the transfer of the Howrah terminus to Kidderpore is that compulsion would be contrary to the policy of the Port Trust ; but the alternative has resulted in the compulsory payment of an oppressive tax by all branches of the trade of the port for a dock which they never asked for or required. (*e*) That the revenue derived from charges levied upon imports has enabled the Port Commissioners to largely defray the cost of the jetties, and the oil depot at Budge-Budge, among the most remunerative of the undertakings controlled by the Trust ; that it has already been discovered and decided that the import trade, even if so disposed, can make no use of the docks, yet notwithstanding that the surplus from the charges derived from the import trade is so enormous, and the charges levied so much greater than the cost of the work performed, it is now proposed to increase those charges 20 per cent. to pay for the upkeep of the docks, from which not only does that trade derive no benefit, but which they most strongly protested against ; and which docks were erected in face of their solemn warning that they would add to the burdens of the port.

"For the above reasons, your memorialists would respectfully submit that the tax is unjust as well as largely unnecessary. That it will not be spread over the cost of the goods imported and exported from Calcutta, but will be levied directly and exclusively upon a comparatively small number of firms engaged in the actual work of shipping and importing the commodities on which it is extensively imposed. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that on and after the 1st March, 1893, the Howrah terminus be closed for all downward consignments of goods intended for shipment by boats ; that from the same date the shipping charge at the Kidderpore Docks be raised to 12 annas per ton, subject to a rebate of six annas per ton in the case of goods required by vessels loading in the stream ; and that all surplus revenues of the Port Trust over and above current expenditure be applied in the first place to the reduction and ultimate abolition of the tax on imports, and in the second place to the reduction and ultimate abolition of the tax on exports."

A COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE FOR CALCUTTA.

It will be remembered writes a contemporary that about a twelvemonth ago the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, at their annual meeting, were addressed, among other subjects, on the desirability of having a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, such as exists in other great trading centres, and a resolution was at the time passed for the drawing up of a scheme to that effect. The matter has since been frequently under consideration, but difficulties in the way of acquiring either of the sites originally suggested have caused delays. The Committee have now the offer of a site with a building thereon which, with but few alterations, will meet all requirements for several years, and they see their way to raising the additional money required for the purchase of the property. The exchange would be worked by a special sub-committee of the Chamber formed to represent various interests, and the suggested monthly scale of subscriptions is Rs. 10 for a firm (covering all who might be sent on 'change), Rs. 5 for individual members, and Rs. 2 for members of the native exchange. Before submitting the scheme to a general meeting, the Committee are desirous to know the extent of the support on which they may reckon, and a plebiscite is accordingly being taken among the members of the Chamber. We believe the feeling in Calcutta is very nearly unanimous in favour of the measure, and the advantages it promises are self-apparent. It is surprising indeed that with the many strides and improvements made during the past few years among commercial appliances and associations in the city, merchants and middlemen have hitherto managed to trade without a public meeting place. It is no argument to say that because Calcutta has been able to get in all these years without an exchange, therefore there is no need for one. There is about as much force in such reasoning as there was among people who originally opposed railways on the plea that the old stage-coach had never been found wanting. The commerce of London is of course too vast and expansive for any one exchange to meet its requirements : consequently we have a series of equivalents, such as the Stock Exchange, the Royal Exchange, the Baltic, and Lloyds, the Jerusalem, and the Commercial Sale Rooms in Mincing Lane, the Corn Exchange in Mark Lane, and so forth ; but in Calcutta what is wanted is something more on the lines of the Exchange in Manchester, where men in every branch of commerce and trade congregate and arrange business each day. Who that has ever witnessed the sea of hats in the huge hall in Manchester, about noon, can forget the scene ? In the presidency centres, and perhaps more in Calcutta than elsewhere, business men are said to be too much given to moping in their offices, content to accept more or less implicitly the dictum of the hundreds, if not thousands, of brokers and runners who flit about the streets of the city. Among the many inducements offered will be the convenience of a restaurant. This alone should prove no mean attraction, as the business quarter of Calcutta is almost entirely destitute of anything of the sort. It is a question if any other city in the world can show such outward evidences of sobriety, as Calcutta manifests in its miles of business, lanes, and streets bare of anything in the shape of tavern, bar, or coffee-house.

Who will give us a full and authoritative account of the "Metaphysical Society" ? which, as the Hon. Roden Noel reminds us in "Atalanta," was founded by Lord Tennyson. Mr. James Knowles, who was its honorary secretary, and has an eminently fitting organ at his command, may perhaps one day confer this obligation on readers whose curiosity has been piqued from time to time by imperfect glimpses of "the Apostles Club," to adopt a sub-title of the Society's own choosing. The meetings of the "Apostles" at Cambridge, of which young Hallam had been a member, are described in "In Memoriam." Mr. Noel, who had himself become a member at Lord Tennyson's suggestion, tells us that the "feast of reason and flow of soul" were preceded at the Metaphysical Society by a social evening meal. These meetings took place at the Grosvenor Hotel in London. "We (he continues) were a 'happy family,' and the discussions were quite peaceable, though we were as opposite and divergent in our opinions as the tamed animals in a caged 'happy family' exhibition are opposite and divergent in their natures and dispositions. Each member read an essay in turn, which was discussed. We did not convince each other at the moment, assuredly, but the views of opponents led in time to a healthy modification of our own, and we learned mutual respect. There were men like Huxley, Froude, Ruskin, Manning, Gladstone—but perhaps the only metaphysicians proper were Martineau, Hutton, and James Hinton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Renown, 1,067 tons, Captain N. Ninnes, will sail to-day for Busreh, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G. F. Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The s s Benedick, 1,581 tons, Captain J Hansey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, (23rd December), with a cargo 86,096 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s s Windsor, 1,798 tons, Captain J Raeburn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (14th Dec.), with a cargo of 3,581 tons coal and 140 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Manila, 2,711 tons, Captain J R Landon, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Cameron	1585	Barr	A	F Muir & Co
" Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	F Muir & Co
" Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
" Baroda	2022	Doherr	D	J Mackintosh
" Merida	1487	Tompsett	E	W & A Graham & Co
" Satrunji	..	Rice	L	Shepherd & Co
" Mahamadi	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Chatfield	2931	McFerr	N	......
" Tanjore	1402	Barron	O	H Cassum & Co
" Mab	1846	Resmussen	P	Captain
" Afghan	1439	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Ponani .... Nacoda .... Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2218	Hayne	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Sheikh	2861	Newey	3	K Nixon & Co.
" Pekin	2134	......	4	P & O Co
" Manila	2711	Lenden	6	P & O Co
" Elektra	1996	Mariano	8	A L S N Co
" Etolia	2113	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
" St. Fillans	1937	FitzGerald	15	K Nixon and Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Thursday, January 19.)

S.S. Chatfield...... McFerr...... 2931 tons...... Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Windsor (s)	Raeburn	Newcastle, Dec 14.
	Benedick (s)	Hansey	Batoum, Dec 23.
	Loodiana (s)	Withers	Calcutta, Dec 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Fate Isilamo (schr.)	Nacoda	Quilemane.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Manila, London, for China, &c.

" Renown, Ninnes, for Busreh.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pekin, for London, &c.

" Elektra, for Trieste, &c.

" Baroda, for Madras and Calcutta.

" Etolia, for Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVAL.

14 Nubia s........ Knox........ Glasgow, Dec 5.

Madura s........ Jones........ Moulmein, Jan 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.—Steamers Kasara, Fazilka, Shahjehan and Maharani ; ship Cave Hill ; and barque Le Champenois.

Jan. 14.—Steamers Scharlachberger, Bengal and Mount Hebron.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

16 Goorkha s .... London.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

15 Putiala s .... Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 18.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—49 bales wool, S Jairam and Co ; 159 bales cotton waste, 50 bales gunny and 50 bales cotton, Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales wool, Mersee Khatao ; 54 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee ; 55 bales, wool M Cassumbhoy and Co ; 75 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

Aston Hall s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

For London.

Pekin s—3,500 cwts wheat and 1,280 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 999 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—123 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 1,140 cwts teelseed, Ralli brothers ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Sheikh s—450 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Mab s—2,001 cwts groundnuts and 300 cwts mustareseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 320 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 61 bales gunny rags, Tyabjee and Co ; 1,020 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co ; 2,000 cwts repseed, K Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Greatham s—650 cwts to myrabollams, N Javerchund.

For Dunkirk.

St Fillans s—2,202 cwts rapseed, A Allymahomed and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros : 50 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co

For Trieste.

Eleoktra s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 4 cases tea J Neuberg ; 1,320 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Hull.

Ebro s—1,000 cwts wheat, N Khairaz and Co.

For Venice.

Eleoktra s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

For Odessa.

Eleoktra s—1,000 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Sheikh s—2,200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Port Said.

Eleoktra s—289 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

For Hongkong.

Manilla s—40 bales twist and 3 cases Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co ; 10 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 24 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 45 bales twist, The Bombay M Co ; 105 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 5 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 122 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Kobe.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton and 60 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 150 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Calutta.

Kangra s—100 bales botton, Phiroze C Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—January 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

53-92—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee vs Manockchand Nagsey—Edgelow and G—Part heard.

346-92—Wadia and G—Jitmal Ramanand and another vs Ramgopal Ganeshdas and others—Khunderao M.

408-92—Little, S N and B—Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzder vs Jeejeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria and others—Little, S N and B and P R and K.

312-92—Payne, G and S—The Badische Anilinand Soda Fabrick vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee, R and K.

418-92—Brown and M—Choonilal Bechardas and others vs Ladhabhoy Ebrahimjee and another—Thakurdas, D and C and A H and D.

407-92—T A Bland—Kaliandas Lakhmidas and another vs Narrondas Muljee—Ardesir H and D.

421-92—Crawford B and Co—Tarachand Boridas vs Hakma Vaja and others—Framjee and M.

422-92—Little S N and B—Ahmed Hajee Hassum vs Cassum Hajee Hassam and others—T A Bland.

426-92—In person—Pohepsing Pallwansing vs Gayadin Jewrakhan and another—Daphtary and F.

428-92—Wadia and G—Jethibai vs Jeewabai—Nanu and H.

437-92—Edgelow and G—Muljee Dharamsey vs Raja Jugga and others—Balkrishna and P.

457-92—Tyabjee D and J—Gulam Mahomed Casumally and others vs Currimbhoy Ebrahim—Thakurdas D and C

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

496-91—K J Mantri—Harrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Sakharam Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan—Part heard.

235-92—Roughton and B—Bomonji Dinsha Khan vs Ramchandra Jaggonnath—A Chitnis M and M—(for pauper)—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little, S N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-14—997 of '92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S N and B.

253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhikajee, Contractor vs Muncherjee Kuwarjee—Payne, G and S.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·001	Calm	1	67·1	50·1	87	..	1·02	+0·13
Agra	30·033	N W	3	72·6	48·6	90	..	1·14	+0·68
Cawnpore	29·942	W	4	73·0	50·0	94	..	2·51	...
Allahabad	29·964	N E	...	77·5	51·9	93	..	1·82	+0·67
Jhansi	30·032	N W	2	77·9	51·2	81	..	0·99	+0·47
Jacobabad	29·991	Calm	8	73·4	45·6	87	..	0·44	+0·37
Karachi	29·978	N E	14	75·0	49·6	68	..	1·06	+0·70
Jeypore	30·014	N W	4	73·0	46·2	80	..	0·78	−14·63
Ajmere	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Deesa	30·016	N	..	79·1	45·5	57	..	0·07	−0·08
Bhuj	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	30·022	Calm	8	77·9	45·0	62	..	0·03	−0·32
Veraval	29·99	N N E	9	77·0	55·3	66	...	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·040	E N E	4	72·7	44·9	33	...	1·32	+0·95
Indore	30·033	Calm	2	75·5	44·6	74	...	1·14	+0·36
Saugor	30·024	Calm	2	73·8	48·0	79	...	2·64	+0·56
Jubbulpore	30·024	Calm	1	76·0	49·4	79	..	2·56	+0·84
Hoshangabad	30·007	E	3	77·3	52·3	70	..	1·55	+0·11
Khandwa	30·018	Calm	3	80·2	53·2	65	..	2·57	+1·37
Raipur	29·964	Calm	3	...	53·7	68	..	0·16	−0·93
Nagpur	29·976	N	3	82·9	55·3	66	...	2·13	+0·38
Amraoti	29·978	Calm	4	82·6	55·9	60	..	2·46	+0·54
Akola	29·967	W	3	82·0	53·1	79	..	2·43	−0·04
Surat	29·977	N W	F	82·5	50·6	62	...	..	−0·18
Malegaon	30·035	W N W	6	82·9	48·0	64	..	0·32	−1·14
Bombay	29·967	E N E	13	79·4	65·0	77	..	0·67	−0·20
Poona	30·006	Calm	7	85·5	50·0	...	..	0·34	−1·32
Sholapur	29·964	E S E	6	87·2	57·6	42	...	0·75	−1·05
Ratnagiri	29·966	N E	7	81·9	63·9	61	..	0·75	−0·11
Belgaum	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Goa	29·965	N	13	84·1	68·3	80	...	2·44	...
Karwar	29·950	E	2	87·2	62·0	88	...	1·43	−1·72
Mangalore	29·944	N N E	3	85·3	70·4	81	...	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	29·934	E S E	11	87·2	70·2	83	..	3·63	−3·78
Cochin	29·920	N E	M	88·7	69·2	74	...	4·38	−5·42
Bangalore	30·015	E	1	82·2	56·9	71	...	0·65	−3·82
Secunderabad	29·987	Calm	4	85·1	58·1	71	...	1·80	−0·29
Masuliptm.	29·988	Calm	2	81·0	62·2	85	...	0·32	−8·03
Bellary	29·976	S E	2	86·9	57·1	73	...	0·25	−2·11
Cuddapah	29·982	S E	...	88·0	62·9	77	...	2·16	−4·77
Madras	29·977	N W	6	84·7	66·2	71	...	6·91	−17·19
Coimbatore	29·981	N	5	91·3	65·3	87	..	1·22	−4·63
Trichinopoly	29·965	Calm	2	89·0	67·4	72	..	1·87	−8·78
Negapatam	29·931	W N W	8	80·4	67·7	82	...	11·75	−20·11
C'l'mbo	29·915	E N E	5	86·0	74·0	82	0·02	7·72	−13·70

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Sind, where a brisk to rapid rise has taken place. Readings are highest in Central India and lowest in the extreme south. Pressure is very uniform over nearly the whole country. Winds are westerly to north-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while elsewhere they are very irregular. The force has been fresh to moderate at Bombay, Goa, Calicut, and Rajkot, and light to moderate in other places. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° below the average at Neemuch, Surat, Ratnagiri, and Rajkot, and the minimum from 5° to 8° below it in Gujarat and Central India. The day and night temperature variations in other districts continue to be small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Coimbatore and the lowest 45° at Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, and Indore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are clear except at Delhi, Calicut, Coimbatore, and Negapatam, where they are partially clouded. No rain has fallen anywhere. Abnormals show a small depression to the westwards of Ratnagiri, and as the winds at Ratnagiri, Goa, and Karwar are somewhat irregular, the weather off the West Coast appears to be slightly unsettled. In all other districts fine clear weather prevails.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[by telegraph.]

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

Wednesday's observations shows that the barometer is rising in the North-West and Central India and falling elsewhere. The pressure is highest in North-West India and lowest at the Bay. The general distribution is fairly normal ; but the pressure is abnormally low for the season in all parts of India. Wind blows westerly on the Gangetic plain and Bengal and variable, with calms, elsewhere. The temperature has fallen elsewhere except in parts of Burma and the Peninsula. The fall is considerable to the North-West of India. The mean ranges from eighty-two degrees in Tinnevelly to forty-seven in Rawalpindi and below the normal of the day in all provinces except in Madras and Bengal where it shows a trifling excess. The maxima yesterday was low to the north-west of India and most so on the hills in Murree and Simla. The highest temperature is only thirty-three degrees and the grass minimum in Simla seventeen degrees. Snow is general on the hills. Scattered showers of rain have fallen in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Bengal, and Assam. The weather now is fine in the North-West but the barometer is falling in Baluchistan. Conditions are unsettled.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th January, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·889
Temperature of the Air	72·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·6
Dew Point	59·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·648
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	79·4
Minimum do. d (read at 8 a.m.)	66·6
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	322

*From midnight to midnight.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended January 7, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,01,000	3,25,000	4,000	4,30,000
Or per mile of railway	60	194	3	257
For previous weeks of half-year.	......	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	1,01,000	3,25,000	4,000	4,30,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open].	95,915	3,15,737	6,215	4,17,897
Per mile of Ry do.	57	189	4	250
Total to corresponding date do.	1,23,357	4,05,948	7,991	5,37,296

Increase for the week .... Rs. 12,103

Decrease to date .... " 1,07,296

The middlemen at Odessa who possess themselves of nearly the whole of the seats at the Municipal Theatre beforehand on any special occasion were defeated some time ago when a star prima donna was the focus of the Italian Opera. A number of police officers in civil dress mixed with the crowd who were bargaining for tickets with the "farmers." So soon as the latter offered a ticket for sale and before such sale could be effected, they were invited to the police-station, and politely asked to take seats pending the commissary's arrival, in a special room. This apartment was quickly filled. The chief commissary did not appear, and the anxious guests, after being kept until half-an-hour after midnight, were dismissed with many smiling apologies for the commissary's inability to see them that evening but with the assurance that official invitation would be renewed on the next and following evenings. The result was that the theatre, previously bought up, was two-thirds empty, the "farmers" lost heavily, and the playgoers were disappointed and incensed. Such action, writes an Odessa Correspondent, may be taken in Russia by a City Governor or Policemaster without any fear of legal civil rights being asserted—a fact which is an ugly feature of the political constitution ; but there are occasions when a little petty despotism of this kind undoubtedly serves a commendable purpose.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

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SPECIAL ADVERTISING LINES available to the end of this month Rs. 5. Cotton Ponjee Dress Pieces for Rs. 3-6. Rs. 9-8 Natural Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits for 7-4. Rs. 5-12 Natural Wool Flannel Shirts for 4-4. Rs. 3-12 Ladies' Umbrellas for 2-12. Rs. 2-4 dozen Ladies' fine White Handkerchiefs for 1-8. Rs. 1-8 Antimacassars for 1. Rs. 1-8 Ladies' Fast dye black Cotton Stockings for 1-2. Rs. 2-8. Silk Sashes for 1-12.—LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

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I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS OILPAINTINGS, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, opposite Mr. J. Neuberg's Shop.

A Consignment of first-class oil painting in magnificent gold frame by Eminent Artist.

Also a consignment of rare piece of Majolica vases, flowerpots, wall and table ornaments Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 19, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

18 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ grey drills.
4 „ green cambrics.
2 cases tinware.
30 rolls wire fillet of sizes.
On account and at the risk of Mooljee Haridass—
E. S. & Co—1386—S. L. B., 12807-9, 12,815-19, 12826-27—10 cases fancy red prints.
1384, 12846-47-2 cases fancy prints.
1385, 12848-49—2 do.
On account and at the risk of Pudumsey Hurry—
B. S. & Co—1486—S. L. B. 3669-78—3 bales grey finished shirtings, 31 by 37½ yards.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 19, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

LONDON financial quotations were all unchanged again yesterday; but in New York, Bar Silver further advanced in value ⅛ cent to 83⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ cents per oz.

A further decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5⅜d. per lb., but Surats were unchanged in value. American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5 3-64d. for January-February deliveries, and 5⅛d. for May-June. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday. There was a fair attendance and good spirit, and prices were fully maintained. The number of bales offered at these sales is 16,000.

In New York, the spot price of Cotton remained at 9½ cents per lb.; but April Futures were 4 points higher, at 4·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 23,000 bales, making the total figures for the present season compare as follows with those for the two previous years in the same time.

	1893	1892	1891
Tuesday's Receipts......	23,000	20,000	31,000
Three days' Receipts...	61,000	64,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept. '92.........	3,834,000	5,220,000	4,953,000

Locally, Cotton has been dull to-day in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices show no further change. Exporters have been entirely out of the market; and the Mills have taken 1,400 bales, made up of 600 new Nagpur, at Rs. 235-6; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 228-30; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 219½: and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 233; Khandwa, at Rs. 230; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 211; also 100 bales of old Bengals, at 207 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, the amount of business passing in the former having been moderate, and in the latter small; but quotations are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,233	bales.
Wheat	11,939	cwts.
Linseed............................	898	„
Rapeseed	1,156	„
Gingelly	4,844	„
Groundnuts	5,335	„
Castorseed	1,024	„
Rice	2,700	„

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are firm at higher rates; but there is not much demand for space.

EXCHANGE.—A steady feeling was again apparent on opening this morning, at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, at which rates remained throughout the day, a moderate amount only having been taken, 1-32d. higher was obtainable for March delivery, at which also little was done. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 2 27-32d. to 1s. 2⅞d. and a moderate amount was taken at the former rate in two directions for January delivery; but before long 1s. 2⅞d. became the best rate obtainable, at which also we heard of a moderate amount of Bills being placed; and again later, 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Demand, was freely given for ready also, and the market closed steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2⅝d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 2⅞d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·56¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at about yesterday's rates for Fours for Money and the near account, but at an advance of ⅛ per cent. for March, this evening's closing quotations being 103⅞ for cash and next month's settlement, and 103 13-16 for the March account.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Alliance and Western India; of Rs. 15 in Coorla, and Hindustan; of Rs. 10 in Oriental; and of Rs. 5 in Mazagon; while Hyderabad have declined Rs. 25; Colaba Land and Mill and Luckmidas, Rs. 10 each; Manockji, Petit, Rs. 7½; and Central India Rs. 2½, at our revised quotations. In Press shares, Mercantile have advanced Rs. 2½ and New Berar, Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes............................	95
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	38¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Grant arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Formosa arrived here from Colombo, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 17.

The Italian s.s. Bormida left here, for Bombay, today.

COLOMBO, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. mail steamer Shanghai from China arrived.

The N. L. mail steamer Oldenburg from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Penang route to China interrupted between Singapore and Saigon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	..	...
Teheran............	18	2	44 p.m.	..	25
Suez............	18	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 18th Jan., 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta............	1	11	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	27	...	1
„ Madras	...	17	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 14th January, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,52,241	5,85,699	5,817	7,43,757
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	7,70,740

Decrease.................................Rs. 26,983.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 17.

10 p.m. .... 71·3

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.

6 a.m. .... 66·9
10 a.m. .... 72·5
2 p.m. .... 76·2
4 p.m. .... 75·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

CAMA—January 18, at Poona, Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Cama, C.I.E. Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANCOCK—January 7, at Hilka, Dibrugarh, the wife of A A Hancock, of a daughter.

ROGERS-HARRISON—January 13, at Salem, the wife of Surg-Lieut-Colonel A N Rogers-Harrison, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BICKNELL—BAX-IRONSIDE—January 12, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Captain M B Bicknell, R A, to Mildred, daughter of the late J H Bax-Ironside, Esq, C B.

MARTIN—MACKENZIE—January 11, at St John's, Dharmsala, by the Revd Rolland Bateman, Edward William Fane Martin, Captain, 1st Goorkhas, to Elizabeth Katherine, youngest daughter of the late James Mackenzie, Esq, of Auchenglish, Dumbartonshire.

DEATHS.

CARROLL—January 14, at Bangalore, Hannah, the wife of William Carrol, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

TICKELL—January 6, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Lawrence Charles, Infant son of Charles Tickell, Superintending Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir, aged four and a-half months.

WRIGHT-NEVILLE—January 9, at Raipur, C P, of typhus fever, Lizzie Drummond, wife of George Wright-Neville, P W D, aged 24 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

THE Egyptian complication which caused Lord Rosebery to summon a Special Cabinet to meet at once to consider what step should be taken, apparently took everyone, even Lord Cromer, by surprise. The young Khedive, who is as yet scarcely out of his teens, acted with a brusque disregard of the fitness of things, which his more experienced father would never have ventured upon. He appointed as his Minister a certain Fakhri Pasha who is a Turk—by which probably we are to understand that he is of Turkish descent—without consulting his British Protectors. His action in this respect is said to be chiefly aimed at the judicial reforms introduced with such success by Mr. Justice Scott, who is the Khedive's Legal Adviser. Fakhri Pasha remodelled the Cabinet, from which it would appear that he had actually assumed the office. But Lord Cromer refused to recognise his appointment, and informed the Khedive that Great Britain expected to be consulted on all important steps, and especially on the appointment of Ministers. The assertion of the *Daily News* that the Khedive was supported in his action by France and Russia is said to be not generally believed. But it is not inherently improbable, when we remember the diplomatic efforts made by the representatives of those Powers at Constantinople to delay the investiture of the new Khedive with a view to impose a stipulation that the period for the termination of the British occupation should be fixed. The *Times* characteristically warned the Khedive to remember the fate of Ismael Pasha. But in that affair Great Britain and France—then under the Gambetta influence—acted in unison, and the deposition of a Khedive and the setting up of his son in his place was a comparatively simple affair. But the deposition of the Khedive, simple as it seemed at the time, was but the letting out of waters; it led to the bombardment of Alexandria; the military occupation of Egypt; the loss of the Soudon; the triumph of Mahdiism; the destruction of Khartoum; and the death of Gordon, and of hundreds of thousands of men besides. Happily later information shows that the firmness of Government has succeeded in arresting a crisis. The peremptory demand that the Khedive should cancel the appointment of the new Cabinet in twenty-four hours has been complied with; at the request of the Khedive Fakhri Pash has resigned. The Khedive has expressed his regret to Lord Cromer and his readiness to appoint Riaz Pasha as Premier. To this proposal Lord Cromer has naturally assented.

REUTER telegraphs from London that the statement in a Calcutta paper that the Viceroy is about to resign is entirely "premature." The word—if its use be deliberate and not accidental—is ominous. But Lord Lansdowne's resignation was spoken of two and even three years ago as likely, as at hand, and as certain; but he is still in office, and we know as a fact that the idea of tendering his resignation on these occasions did not enter his mind. But it cannot be ignored that two questions have arisen, either of which may furnish Lord Lansdowne with a motive for tendering his resignation. That which preoccupies the Calcutta native Press, and strangely enough the London Press also, is that which has been created by the unnecessary haste with which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal withdrew the jury system in certain areas, and modified it in others. The step may have been justified by the unanimous representations of the Sessions Judges of the Presidency, and the opinion of the majority of Judges of the High Court; but any restriction or modification of a privilege once given is unpopular, and is open to misconstruction. Therefore, it would have been the part of prudence to have deferred action until the grounds for it had been made abundantly clear. This was not done. The statistics which were intended to show that the perversity of the Bengal juries had led to serious failures of justice, did not bear out the contention as they stood. They only showed that of the 700 cases of the class now withdrawn from juries, which have been tried during the last five years, the Sessions Judge only recorded his dissent in 13·8 per cent., and only referred 8·8 to the High Court, while that Court reviewed or modified the verdict in but 4·8 per cent. Even the *Times*, taking these figures as they stand, naturally came to the conclusion that they do not exhibit such a breakdown of justice as to necessitate for revoking the privilege of trial by jury. That conclusion is not in itself so sound as it appears, when we have the testimony of the Sessions Judges that they do not as a rule send up cases of perverse verdict for revision by the High Court. Except in cases of "flagrant and intolerable" perversity, the High Court will not interfere, and the sending up of cases is mere waste of time. That aspect of the case would have been brought out if the whole question had been freely discussed before action was taken.

It was a very serious mistake indeed to suppose that the fact that the official mind—which was of course familiar with the real meaning of the smallness of the number of cases in which the verdict was disturbed—was sufficient for all purposes, and that no one else could have anything to say in the matter. That contention forms the burden of an anticipatory denunciation of Lord Kimberley, who is blamed in advance for what it is taken for granted he will do—order the withdrawal of Sir Charles Elliott's Notification, regardless of the fact that the Government of India sanctioned its publication. It is argued that such a course would be subversive of the whole system of Indian administration. If official opinion be set aside, it is asked, what is to take its place? Obviously, this is a claim for infallibility which could scarcely be conceded to the Pope himself. Official opinion may be right, or it may be wrong; but it is not the sole test of the fitness of things. Official opinion will lose none of its value if it be enlightened by discussion; and in this case there was really no discussion of the jury question outside the official circle. Nothing is gained by exaggerating the portent of a reversal by the Secretary of State of action taken by a Local Government in advance of public opinion. But it has yet to be seen whether Lord Kimberley will take that course. The Secretary of State, we are in a position to state, has not yet arrived at a decision. We learn by telegraph that it is rumoured in Calcutta that the Secretary of State has disapproved the action of Sir Charles Elliott, and by inference of the sanction accorded his action by the Government of India, and that the Viceroy, Sir Philip Hutchins, and Sir Charles Elliott have tendered their resignation. We are authorised, however, to contradict the rumour as untrue.

But as we have said there is a second question upon which it is understood that the Government of India and the India Office are not at one. It will not be forgotten that a few months ago the *Times* urged the Viceroy to keep under firmer control the Forward School which is rightly or wrongly supposed to be active in Calcutta and Simla, and is credited with a desire to precipitate a crisis on the North-West Frontier. The military element has its organs in the press, and from time to time there are indications that the warning was not altogether superfluous. Sir Lepel Griffin has taken up the parable in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, and protests against the efforts pertinaciously made to represent everything the Amir does or leaves undone in the most sinister light, while ignoring the fact that for eleven years he has been a loyal, a friendly, and an honourable ally. He points to the same influences which were indicated in the significant article in the leading journal. "There are," he writes, "many soldiers, and military diplomatists in the service of the Government of India, who are anxious for the Forward Policy, and who exaggerate every doubtful incident precisely in the same manner as we complain of Russian officers aggravating the situation on their frontier. A strong Government at Calcutta should keep these gallant and indiscreet spirits in check." He goes on to say that the Government of India should refuse to allow their subordinates to worry the Amir into an attitude of coldness or hostility. But this is precisely what they appear to have done if we are to credit the statements put into circulation in the same quarters, which if true would show that the Amir has sent an agent to Tashkent to negotiate with the Russian authorities—unknown to the Government of India—about the Pamir question. Other misdeeds are also imputed to him. It is vaguely asserted that a shadow of suspicion has fallen upon his loyalty and that he has shown a complaisance towards Russian encroachments on the Pamir, which he does not show in regard to our proceedings in his neighbourhood, and much more to the same effect, based mainly on the unverified rumours which have since been contradicted. The constant reiteration of such perilous stuff has undoubtedly given rise to widespread apprehension that some coup is contemplated. The impression is probably as little justified by the facts as the reports so assiduously spread that the Amir is hatching mischief with the Russians and the tribes on our frontier. But if there be any such idea in Calcutta it will certainly not find any support in the India Office. Were any divergence of view to arise between the Cabinet and the Viceroy on a question of such gravity, the resignation of the latter would be more likely than the conversion of Lord Kimberley. But we are far from assuming that either on the Afghan question or on the much smaller question of the jury system there is such an irreconcilable divergence as would involve so extreme a step as the resignation of the Viceroy.

MERCHANTS and dealers in Calcutta are in serious trouble through miscalculations in regard to the jute crop similar to those which have been made in Bombay in respect to the cotton supply. The Government returns predicted a large jute crop of good quality, and the native merchants sold forward to the European houses, which in turn placed great quantities of jute in the Dundee and other markets at home. When the time came for delivery it was found that the crop was small, and that the quality was not good. The native merchants were unable to deliver, for the prices rose to a prohibitive figure, jute being much dearer in Bengal than it is in Great Britain. The European firms found that it would be futile to try to make the native sellers fulfil their contracts. Several of the brokers who guaranteed transactions have, however, compounded by paying over all they had to the last anna, and have now to commence life again after fifteen or twenty years' work. Firms which bought are very hard hit, for they are bound to deliver jute to home buyers, at prices for which none can be obtained in Calcutta. One merchant has gone home to endeavour to arrange liabilities to Dundee manufacturers, amounting to seventy or eighty thousand pounds, and others are in a similar predicament. They bought forward, in Calcutta; sold forward to people at home; chartered ships and engaged freight, and then found that they could not get the jute, the sellers being unable to obtain it except at ruinous prices. Steamers are without freight, and so many are in the river, that the highest rates obtainable do not go higher than five shillings a ton. The British India Company have laid up two steamers and the P. and O. one. The jute business in Calcutta is said to have been for many years past a vast gamble, but this year gambling was on a vaster scale than usual, because the dealers and merchants reckoned on a very large crop and low prices. The fall in exchange plays a most important part in such transactions, every fall giving an additional profit to the speculators. In Bombay the cotton dealers and the merchants have suffered in much the same manner. A large crop of good quality was expected, and would probably have been realised but for the heavy and unseasonable rain at the end of the monsoon. It was known that the American crop was short, and the belief was general that a large and profitable business would be done in cotton in England. The natives sold forward and the English firms bought freely and sold in Liverpool. When it was found that the cotton crop was deficient in quantity and that the quality was inferior there was great consternation, for it was impossible to deliver. Cotton rose a hundred and ten rupess per candy beyond the prices of 1st year. One native firm failed for five lakhs, the amount of the differences which it was unable to meet. Other firms have to make good amounts varying from half a lakh to two or three. The exporting firms in their turn will have to choose between paying differences to buyers in England, or procure cotton for delivery at prices which mean a calamitous loss. The larger native firms are expected to meet their obligations, but many of the weaker will go to the wall.

COLONEL OTTLEY, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Irrigation Department of the Punjab, comes in for an extraordinary amount of praise in a resolution reviewing his year's work. To Colonel Ottley, who received a decoration during this year in recognition of his long and eminent services, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick declares he cannot adequately express his obligations. Of his qualifications as an engineer, his Honour is, of course, not competent to form an opinion, but this he can say, "that he has never in his experience come across a better man of business, or an abler administrator of a great department than Colonel Ottley has proved himself to be." There is nothing equivocal in these terms, and judging from the facts and figures put forward in the departmental report, there seems to be full justification for them. The works have yearly been extended, and the receipts from each of the various canals have increased steadily. At the same time the working expenses have diminished. No more satisfactory proofs of successful administration can be desired.

MR. J. MOLLISON, M. R. A. C., Superintendent of Farms, has issued a note on the Dairy Herd and Fodder Crops at Poona, which contains the results of his observations. Among the many conclusions he has arrived at is that a Jafferabad buffalo is in Poona a less profitable milk-producer than a Surat buffalo. But buffaloes and Gir cows are unsatisfactory, being irregular both as regards breeding and yielding. Aden cows, are, he finds, without exception, the best milk breed of cows, being docile, and their milk yield not easily affected by irregularity. If well cared for, the heifers mature earlier than most Indian breeds, and though of small size, give milk almost as freely as any of the larger breeds. The Aden breed of cow therefore seems likely to be widely sought after, for the Deccan and the coming shows will doubtless encourage the breed.

THE winner of the amateur spot-barred billard championship in England according to a correspondent, is not a Mahomedan, but a Parsee officer in the Indian Medical Service whose name he gives as Cursetjee Ardesir Vaid. Reuter's telegram gives the name as C. A. Vahid, and the records of last year's billiards contain a similar name. Unfortunately for our correspondent's theory the officer of the Indian Medical Service is Surgeon-Major Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid who, as the Army List shows, did not leave his post as Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal last year until the 24th April, and could not possibly have been in England before the 12th May, the date which saw the close of the tournament, in which Mr. C. A. Vahid distinguished himself.

WE hasten to welcome the appearance of the two handsome volumes of Mr. James Douglas' excellent work on "Bombay and Western India," published by Sampson Low, Marston and Co., of London. Many of the chapters in these interesting volumes, profusely and admirably illustrated, have appeared in our own columns and those of our contemporaries', but a great deal of new and valuable matter has been added. The work should be in every Bombay house. The work is full of reminiscences of old Bombay, and of the men who made the new Bombay what it is.

MR. T. J. BENNET has joined the Board of Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.

THE Boadicea and her consorts were to leave Calcutta for Bombay via the Andaman islands and Madras, this morning.

THE new idea of a central commercial exchange for Calcutta is being warmly received, and it is said that among the many members and non-members of the Chamber of Commerce who have replied to the invitation, there is not one opposed to the measure. Those entrusted with the shaping of the scheme are, therefore, sanguine of carrying it through successfully.

THE ship Dumbarton Rock, when on fire, says the *Pioneer's* commercial correspondent, was taken into the Kidderpore Dock, regardless of the fact that valuable property was around, to say nothing of the jute that was being loaded into vessels at the time, and that was not very far off the burning ship. In insurance circles this has naturally given rise to comment, and underwriters would like to know why it was done and who is responsible for the idea, or gave the order for the burning mass to meet with a haven in the Dock.

A SUM of Rs. 9,000 has been remitted to Mr. A. R. Webb at Bombay by the Mahomedan Association of Hyderabad towards the funds for the proposed Mission in America for the propagation of Islam.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Moscow on 19th December, says:—The prohibition against the opening of the recently-erected Jewish synagogue still remains in force. The Imperial seal remains upon the doors of the building, and the Jewish Rabbis have received a formal official intimation to the effect that the synagogue is never to be opened, and that they themselves are to leave the town for good. They were requested, however, to state what, under the circumstances, they would suggest should be done with the building. On receipt of this communication the principal Jews of the town held a secret meeting, at which bitter speeches were made against the action of the authorities. The sudden deaths of relatives of the Czar which have taken place within the last year or two, the famine of last winter, and the cholera epidemic of this year which is still claiming its victims, were pointed to as chastisement visited upon the Russians for persecuting the Jews. As regards their synagogue, they decided that it would be against their religion to sell the building. They therefore in their reply to their persecutors said, "We leave the building to you as a gift for your poor and sick, for these will stand in great need of it!" Owing partly to the expulsion of Jews from Moscow, and partly to the scare caused by the continued prevalence of cholera, there is a general depression in the town. Trade is bad; and all vigour seems to have left Moscow, and betaken itself to Lodz, the Polish Manchester, which is a few hours' rail from Warsaw. To this busy town have flocked numbers of enterprising Israelites. The town, which numbers 125,000 persons, most of them Jewish workmen, is full of factories, which are at work night and day. The manufacturers have three months' orders in hand. Even the principal Moscow houses give their preference to this busy place.

A VIENNA Correspondent says:—The five best known Croatian deputies of the Reichsrath have published a declaration announcing the foundation of a club of independent Croatian and Slovenian deputies, who are to take a position in the Reichsrath totally independent of the Government. The chief item in their programme will be self-government for Croatia.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has been carrying out a five days' engagement at the Russian Theatre at Odessa. On her last visit she was, on the first evening of her going to the theatre, assailed by a brutal anti-Semetic mob, who smashed the windows of her carriage by a shower of sour cucumbers and other missiles. This attack, a correspondent writes, was undoubtedly promoted by what is known as the upper circle of orthodox theatre-goers. Madame Bernhardt's manager very nearly lost the sight of one eye through splintered glass.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUMOURED INTENTION OF THE VICEROY TO RESIGN.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Reuter learns that the statement made by the *Indian Mirror* that H. E. the Viceroy was about to resign is entirely premature. The Trial by Jury question is still engaging the serious attention of the Viceroy and Lord Kimberley, and has not yet reached the stage when any definite statement either way is possible.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

SPECIAL CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

The British Foreign Office regards the situation in Egypt as serious, and Lord Rosebery has summoned a special Cabinet Council to meet at once to consider what steps should be taken in that quarter.

THE APPOINTMENT OF FAKHRI PACHA.

CAIRO, JAN. 17.

Lord Cromer has informed the Khedive that England expects to be consulted on all important steps and especially as regards the appointment of Ministers, and is therefore unable to sanction that of Fakhri Pacha as Premier, an appointment the British Government regards as undesirable.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The statement that France and Russia were supporting the Khedive in his present course is not generally believed.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The *Times*, discussing the Egyptian crisis, says that it appears that the present action of the Khedive is especially aimed at the judicial reforms which have lately been introduced in Egypt.

The *Daily News* states that Lord Cromer gave the Khedive twenty-four hours in which to cancel the new Egyptian Cabinet, which had been formed by Fakhri Pacha, who resigned the Premiership last evening at the Khedive's special request, and thus the crisis is considered to be over. The *Daily News* suggests that the incident was due to the intrigues of Ismail Pacha at Constantinople.

The *Times* also points to Ismail Pacha and the Sultan as the prime movers, but adds that Great Britain can never permit the Khedive to obstruct British reforms in Egypt.

The *Standard* says it is impossible to conceive how the Khedive can have imagined England would tolerate such a blow to her position in Egypt.

SETTLEMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR

NOON.

The crisis in Egypt is over, and the Khedive has expressed his regrets to Lord Cromer at what has happened, and his readiness to appoint Riaz Pacha as Premier to which Lord Cromer has assented.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French Press prior to the receipt of the above news were jubilant at the Khedive having defied England, and strongly commended his action.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

It is officially announced that the Sultan of Morocco has agreed to pay an indemnity of five thousand dollars for the British subject murdered by the Tangier police.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

At the Panama trial to-day the Public Prosecutor made a scathing address, and asked the court to brand and condemn the defendants including Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had deceived the public and assisted in the ruin of thousands of thrifty workers. Three-fifths of the money subscribed had, he said, been expended illegally.

SHOCKING FIRE ON A RAILWAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 17.

A train on the Samara railway, which was carrying two hundred Russian recruits, took fire yesterday while going at full speed. Fifty of the unfortunate men were either burnt to death or suffocated.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

The Emir of Bokhara to-day had an audience of their Imperial Majesties the Czar and Czarina, to whom he offered some rich presents.

His Imperial Majesty afterwards conferred on the Emir the Order of Newski in brilliants.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Mr. Arthur Godley, Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office, and Mr. J. T. Hibbert, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, have both been appointed Knights Commander of the Bath.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The death is announced of Sir Peter Maxwell.

POLITICAL OFFICER TO SIRDAR AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

Major R. H. Jenning, R.E., will on return from furlough be posted as Political Officer to Sirdar Ayub Khan

THE MILITARY ATTACHE AT TEHERAN.

The post of Military Attache at Teheran, become vacant by the resignation of General Tom Gordon, will possibly not be filled up.

CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION AT NOWSHERA.

A small cavalry camp-of-instruction, composed of the 9th and 13th Bengal Lancers and the Guides Cavalry will be held at Nowshera on the 4th and 18th February.

ENGAGEMENT OF PRINCE GEORGE.

The engagement of Prince George, son of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Princess May of Teck will be announced immediately after the year of mourning for the late Duke of Clarence is over.

FESTIVITIES AT BHOPAL.

Bhopal will be *en fete* on the 13th, 14th, and 15th February in honour of the remission of her Highness the Begum's nazar. The Agent to the Governor-General will be present on the occasion. Guests will be gathered from far and wide.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Sher Afzul, who fled from Chitral after holding the Mehtarship for a few days, proceeded from the Afghan camp of Asmar to Kabul. There he had an interview with the Amir, whose servant he proclaimed himself during his short lease of rule.

Other news to hand is that Umra Khan, of Jandoul, is engaged in the subjugation of Kohistan and Dir. It seems there is every prospect of the renewal of hostilities between the Bajouries and the Amir's troops.

The telegraph to Gilgit is still interrupted. It is not known whether the orders of the Government of India directing Dr. Robertson and Captain Younghusband to proceed at once to Chitral reached the British Agent before the wire was broken.

A MILITARY ROAD FROM AIJAL TO LUNGLEH.

One of the proposals made by Mr. Ward, Chief Commissioner of Assam, in connection with the transfer of south Lushailand is that a military road be built at the cost of the Imperial Revenues from Aijal to Lungleh, so as to ensure good communication between the northern and southern districts. This is now under consideration.

SMALL-POX AT RAWAL PINDI.

Owing to the prevalence of small-pox at Rawalpindi, orders had been issued on the 12th instant to the Devonshire Regiment to disembark at Karachi; they will be detained and encamped at Mian Mir until the Seaforth Highlanders leave Rawalpindi for Ferozpore.

FOUR-ANNA TELEGRAMS.

It is not unlikely that four-anna telegrams will be the outcome of the present year's financial result of the working of the Telegraph Department, namely, the surplus of three lakhs over the estimate.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES AND EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

An influential deputation of officers of the Public Services will be received by the Viceroy on the 31st instant with reference to the hardships entailed on Europeans by the fall in exchange.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At the Legislative Council meeting, on Thursday, Sir Alex Miller will move that the Bill for settling the Endowment of Sir Dinshaw Petit's Baronetcy be taken into consideration, and that the Bill to extend Provisions of Bankers' Books under the Evidence Act of 1891 to post offices carrying on Savings' Bank or money-order business will be passed.

NEWS FROM CHIN HILLS.

On the 11th instant the 1st Burma Rifles crossed the Hampur river, the Chins retiring at their approach. The remainder of the Nwengal column crossed the river on the 13th instant, after working at the rafts for four days and reached Kaptyal, a large village which the Chins had burnt and deserted. Parties have been sent out to the north to deal with some villages, four miles away. One gun, fity men of the Norfolk Regiment, and one hundred of the 1st Burma Rifles, with seven days' rations, left for the village Hele and others to the south.

THE MAHARAJAHS OF REWAH AND COCHIN.

The Maharajah of Rewah arrives here on a visit on the 30th instant, and the Maharajah of Cochin on the 18th February, with their usual suites.

INCREASE IN ARMY VETERINARY OFFICERS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an increase of seven officers in the Army Veterinary Department, bringing the strength of the Department up to forty-nine; thirty-four being deputed to station hospitals, two to depots, and four to administrative work, leaving nine in reserve.

THE JURY QUESTION.

Considerable excitement prevails here concerning the jury question. Yesterday the rumour was widely spread that H. E. the Viceroy, Sir C. Elliott, and Sir P. Hutchins intended to resign. Nothing final has been heard so far from the Secretary of State.

The Bengalis are thoroughly convinced that H. E. the Viceroy intends resigning, over the jury question, and they are very jubilant. Latest news from Home states that absolutely no decision has been arrived as yet on the jury question.

They intend raising, another agitation over India on the Council's Bill insisting on the majority of natives being given seats.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 17.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, accompanied by head-quarter and personal staffs, will proceed on tour to the Mhow and Sind Districts next month. The party will leave Poona on 2nd February by the Dhond and Munmar Railway, and arrive at Mhow on the following day; halt for two days; leave Neemuch on the 6th idem; halt one day: thence proceed to Nusseerabad; leave Nusseerabad for the Sind districts on the 7th; arrive at Kotri on the 13th; cross to Giddoo Bunder, and arrive at Hyderabad; leave Hyderabad for Karachi; arrive on the 14th; halt there for one week; leave Karachi on the 22nd for Bombay by steamer; arrive there on the 24th; leave Bombay for Poona by the morning train on the 25th, and arrive the same afternoon.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The special idea for to-day's manœuvres required the Northern Force to take up their position in the vicinity of Lohogaon village, and await the arrival of reinforcements from the direction of Wagholi, General Beville advanced to attack his opponent, hoping to defeat him before the arrival of the expected reinforcements. The Southern Force left their camp at 9 a.m. The Cavalry, supported by an advanced guard, consisting of two battalions and Captain Smith's mountain battery, carried out the preliminary reconnaisance driving the advanced posts of the Northerners to the west of Lohogaon. The Northern Force had withdrawn to the north of the village, which latter they had set on fire to prevent its occupation by the attackers. Some difficulty was found in unveiling the enemy's dispositions, and it was nearly 11 o'clock before General Beville's division moved out of the nullah, where it had been awaiting the result of the reconnaissance. The Southerners then sent forward their Artillery and, reinforcing their advanced guard with two battalions, started upon the wide turning movement with the remaining six battalions. This flank march in the heat of the day over very rough ground must have impressed the southern infantry with at least one of the advantages of defensive role in manœuvres. At 1 p.m., the attack on the enemy's position began in earnest, but the long flank march was hardly rewarded in proportion to the physical energy poured out by the perspiring infantry. The attackers who had left home, heading west, were now attacking in a northerly direction only to find their enemy facing south. The southern main attack prolonged its feeble thin white line on to the far west in the vain hope of turning the slippery Northerners; and "cease fire" sounded. It is worthy of notice that every battle of this very serious campaign attacker has plumed for a turning movement, and moreover that defence has generally been of a pressive type. It is generally interesting, after the day's manœuvres to consider what other lines of action there were, besides the methods adopted, and to-day's work is a fruitful ground for any such ploughers of tactical field. In addressing the commanders and umpires H. E. the Commander-in-Chief impressed upon his hearers that it is useless for any commander to advance against an enemy posted in a very strong position, for he could not hope to turn the defenders out unless the latter were first demoralised by a destructive Artillery fire and by a powerful flank attack. The Northerners, Sir George Greaves said, had taken up a tremendously strong position and with their Artillery so posted as to sweep everything on their flank. The Southerners had advanced, he said, in an excellent formation, but they were not supported by their guns. The Northerners could not be turned out from the tremendously strong position they were in; but his Excellency did not think that the Northern Commander had got a very light hold of Wagholi. To-morrow the Southerners will take up a defensive position on the ridges, which the Northerners held to-day. General Gatacre's force will advance to attack from the hill, south-east of Temple Hill. The field-firing of the troops next week will take place in the vicinity of the ground, which was the scene of to-day's battle.

TROUBLE WITH THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 18.

The official press *Communique* says that Sema has again been attacked by the Kachins, who were driven off with a loss of seven killed. Three sepoys of the Magwe military police were wounded.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 18.

The Governor of Madras, in opening the Legislative Council yesterday, said that was the first meeting under the new Act. It had not been possible to include the number of members allotted to it, under the last Act. He had, however, thought it necessary to appoint two more additional members, so that the Council should have the minimum required by the new Act. He hoped soon to be in possession of authority as to the rules for future meetings.

ENTERTAINMENT TO COL. K. J. L. MACKENZIE, C.I.E.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALKAPUR, JAN. 18.

At a large meeting held here yesterday morning in honour of Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie's elevation to the Order of C.I.E., in a tastefully decorated hall Mr. Vasudeorao, pleader, reviewed the Colonel's career in an eloquent speech, Mr. Sampatrao Deshmukh rendering the same into Marathi. The school boys sang sweetly some verses suited to the occasion In reply the Colonel, thanking the Queen and the Viceroy for the honor done him, expressed gratification that the people appreciate it in full. He assured the people that he would push on their interests as he has been hitherto doing during the short service he would have to render to Berar. After the distribution of attar, flower, and pansupari the Colonel was escorted to the station. After a few minutes' talk with the people he departed amid loud and prolonged cheers.

THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND IN BOMBAY.

HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL HIGHNESS THE ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA-ESTE visited yesterday several places of interest in Bombay.

VISIT TO THE TOWER OF SILENCE.

At 6-30 o'clock yesterday morning the Archduke, accompanied by Count Kinsky, General Prothero, Captain Fairholme, Mr. J. A. Crawford, and Mr. Stokinger left the Government House, Malabar Point, and proceeded in the Government House carriages to the Tower of Silence, where the Archduke and the other gentlemen were received by Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji Secretary. A plan of the Tower of Silence, explaining its construction, was shown to the Archduke, and the way in which the dead bodies were consigned to the Tower of Silence was also explained to him. His Highness seemed to be much impressed with this mode of disposing of the dead bodies of Zoroastrians.

VISIT TO PINJRAPOLE.

The Archduke then proceeded to the Pinjrapole at Bhuleshwar, and after looking at the animals, he expressed himself satisfied with the way in which they were kept there.

VISIT TO THE BURNING-GROUND.

The Archduke then proceeded to the Hindu Burning-ground at Sonapur, Queen's Road, where he was cordially greeted by Mr. Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathubhoy, Mr. Harichand Sadashiv, Sirdar Mir Abdoolally, and Rao Saheb Dajee Gunjajee. A body of a Hindu was being burnt when the party arrived at the burning-ground, and as the Archduke was about to leave another dead body of a Hindu was brought there for cremation. The Archduke, thereupon, waited for sometime, and inspected with much interest the process of cremation attended with religious ceremonies.

VISIT TO THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S ROOMS.

The Archduke then drove to the Bombay Natural History Society's Rooms, Apollo Street where he was received by Mr. Phipson. His Highness spent there more than an hour inspecting the collections. His Highness, who is an enthusiastic ornithologist, expressed himself greatly pleased with everything he saw. The Archduke and party then drove to the Yacht Club, where they had their luncheon.

VISIT TO THE ELEPHANTA CAVES.

After luncheon the Archduke and his party embarked on board the Government steam launch Bee, and paid a visit to the Elephanta Caves returning to Government House, in the evening.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the new Municipal hall, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. The other members present were—Colonel Wilson, Principal Oxenham, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, and Dr. Viegas.

ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Committee considered a letter, dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, asking formal sanction to the continuation of the acting arrangements consequent on the Corporation resolutions Nos. 13315 and 187, dated 25th February and 6th April, 1892, which were rendered technically imperative from the date (24th November, 1892) of Mr. Walton's resignation, and on the former basis until the date on which Mr. Murzban takes charge of the office of Executive Engineer.

Mr. Javerilal asked when Mr. Murzban was likely to take charge of his new appointment.

Mr. Acworth: In a day or two. The Government resolution has already been out.

The Chairman: In a short time then.

It was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to continue the acting arrangements, as below, from the date of Mr. Walton's retirement (24th November 1892) until the date on which Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., takes charge of the office of Executive Engineer:—Mr. J. W. Smith to act as Executive Engineer on a monthly allowance of Rs. 333-5-4; Mr. C. C. James to act as Deputy Executive Engineer on Rs. 333-5-4; Mr. Pundlik Ganesh to act as Assistant Engineer on Rs. 100; Mr. J. D. Nadirsha to act as Superintendent of Streets and Buildings on Rs. 70; Mr. Maneklal Narbheram to act as Chief Surveyor on Rs. 40; and Mr. F. C. West to act as Road Inspector on a monthly allowance of Rs. 50-13-4. The total of the above arrangement, Rs. 927-8 to be met out of the provision of Rs. 1,500 for the salary of the appointment of Executive Engineer.

TRIAL OF INDIAN COAL.

The Committee accorded their sanction to the purchase from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. of 200 tons Bengal coal at the rate of Rs. 16-4 per ton, delivered at Love Grove between the 29th inst. and the 7th prox. That under the terms of section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act 3 of 1888, the Commitee dispensed with the invitation for tenders, which would otherwise be necessary, as it was desirable to make an experiment of the quality and merits of Indian coal.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

MR. CHARLES MORRITT, who is well known for his conjuring feats at the Egyptian Hall and elsewhere, and particularly for his exposure of so-called "clairvoyance" trickery, has some remarks upon the latest developments of the magical art in the "Theatre" magazine. Conjuring, Mr. Morritt says in effect, is getting more and more difficult, although he by no means despairs of the future of the art. Formerly a performer was surrounded on the stage by a vast number of elaborate appliances, and he appeared in wizard's garments of ample drapery, affording room wherein to hide a whole waggonload of useful articles. Nowadays, however, the performer is expected to have little but a small plain table on the stage, he must be in evening dress, and his sleeves must be turned up to show his bare arms. A man like Professor Anderson, "the Wizard of the North," would attract little attention he thinks were he to appear now. High class audiences, Mr. Morritt has observed, like pure sleight-of-hand and a deep mystery. They specially prefer something spiritualistic, and he is often asked, when giving private performances, whether he tells fortunes. With lower-class audiences, a rough showy comical trick goes off best, such as producing ducks and rabbits from garments, or taking a barber's pole out of a gentleman's mouth.

DESPITE press subventions the news has leaked out that there have been two fresh suicides at Monte Carlo. A young American threw himself under the train at Mentone, after losing eighty thousand francs belonging to his mother and sisters; and another was found dying in a train proceeding to Nice.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EGYPTIAN affairs have assumed a somewhat critical aspect and Lord Cromer has intimated to the Khedive that England will not sanction the appointment of Fakhri Pacha as Premier.

THE Archduke Ferdinand had a busy day yesterday visiting most places of local interest.

THE consecration of the new Bishop of Lucknow took place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday morning. The service, which was a peculiarly impressive one, was attended by the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Admiral Kennedy, and a great number of the general public. The ceremony of enthroning the Bishop in his own Cathedral is to be performed at Allahabad on the 25th instant, when there is to be a great gathering of clergymen from all parts, to celebrate the occasion.

IT is proposed to get up an Old Cheltonian Week in Lahore during the early spring, to take the place of the postponed Tennis Tournament. The O. C.'s will, if men can be got together, play Lahore and Mian Mir at cricket, tennis, polo, golf, billiards, &c. Mr. H. Bateman Champain, Mian Mir, acts as secretary, and all names should be sent to him. There would, of course, be an O. C. dinner during the week.

IN connection with the recent great robbery of jewelry from Mr. Bechtler's agent at Lahore, a clue was found on Friday, when Miss Kroll, living next door to Mr. Kannegieser, Mr. Bechtler's agent, accidently noticed that a key she had hanging on the wall near her looking glass in the bath room was broken and twisted. She showed the key to Mr. Kannegieser, who at once broke open the lock and found the missing part of the key inside. Inspector Price was sent for, and after inquiries had been made, strong suspicion was found to rest on the sweeper, who was arrested and, we believe, some other servants.

MAJOR C. T. M. WESTERN, R.A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major M. W. Saunders, who completes his tenure of appointment on the 25th instant. Captain H. Finn, 21st Hussars, Officiating Staff Officer, Bellary, has been appointed to succeed Major Western as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE following is the summary of the crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending Wednesday, the 11th January:—Rain has been general, and the prospects of the *rabi* crops have greatly improved. Slight hail is reported from the Cawnpore and Jhansi districts, but no damage was done. Slight damage to mustard by insects in Farukhabad. Supplies are ample and prices generally steady.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. A. PRIDEAUX, Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, is appointed to be Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel W. Hughes-Hallett, Indian Staff Corps, whose extended tenure of appointment has expired. Captain W. Lambert is appointed to be Assistant Judge-Advocate-General.

THE net earnings of the East Indian Railway Company, for the first six months of 1892, were only a lakh better than the corresponding months of 1891. The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line did not quite compensate for the loss of the section of the Bengal-Nagpur line which was worked by the company in 1891, and the coaching receipts suffered from the suspension of the Hardwar pilgrim traffic. The loss in the latter case, however, was more than made up for by an increase under goods, mainly due to the bumper wheat crop of the year.

MR. PATTERSON, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Northern India, is at present a guest of Sir Charles Elliott at Belvedere. He rejoins his appointment shortly.

IT is intended to raise a third battery of Volunteer Artillery at Calcutta, with the special object of strengthening the available artillery garrison of Fort William.

THE receipts of the North-Western Railway for the nine months ending 31st December, stood sixty-six lakhs lower than those for the corresponding months of 1891.

ONE of the principal subjects which engaged Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's attention during his visit to Amritsar last month, writes the local paper, was the water-supply scheme which has been under consideration for several years now. On the 16th December the Lieutenant-Governor conferred with the Commissioner of the Lahore Division, the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon and the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, and the outcome of the conference has been the appointment of a committee consisting of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Major T. R. Mulroney, Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, Chemical Examiner, and Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, to consider some important points raised in a report on the scheme drawn up by the Civil Surgeon. The present proposal, involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12,57,257, is to bring in the water from the neighbourhood of Amritsar, the most favourable site being apparently the Tunz Dhab. But the all-important question now turns up, and this is left to the committee to decide upon:—Is the water from the above source so superior to that within the city as to justify such a heavy expenditure and an annual working charge of Rs. 30,000? In arriving at a decision, regard will, of course, be had to the health of the people under existing conditions, and to the probability of its improvement by means of the contemplated protected water-supply scheme. There seems to be some rather serious objections to the Tunz village site, but the committee which has been selected will now be able to set all doubts finally at rest.

THE Government of India has accorded its sanction to the arrangement that the accounts of the Bezwada-Godavery Railway should be be audited by the Company's Audit Officer, and the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Hyderabad, should perform the duties of the Government Examiner. The work is to be conducted in the same manner as the Bezwada Extension Railway Accounts are now audited. A suggestion was first made that the accounts of the Bezwada-Godavesy Railway should be brought under the control of the Madras Government's Railway Audit Officers; but the Railway authorities in the Northern Districts did not approve of this arrangement. Hence the reference to the Government of India.

THE tradesmen of Jullundur have forwarded a petition to Government representing the circumstances of the fall of trade in Jullundur, and praying that an addition may be made to the existing number of its Municipal Commissioners with men selected from the commercial community.

CONCERNING Calcutta Metal Mining Shares a commercial correspondent writes:—A largish parcel of Sonapet ordinaries were sold at 1 anna 8 pie to 2 annas under the hammer. In Bengal Gold and Silver 5 annas has again been done. The order of the Court in the Jutput case will lead to the examination, if necessary, of certain members of one of the syndicates connected with the Company, and will be instructive to those ignorant of the processes in vogue in 1890, by which, from the embryo, full-fledged companies came into being with little of incubation.

THE German Government are utilising the recess in trying to convince public opinion of the absolute necessity of the Army Bills. It is semi-officially stated that the French have now at their disposal 70 battalions and 276 more guns than the Germans; while Russia and France combined can put into the field a million men and 1,700 more guns than the Triple Alliance.

THE sight of one of Mr. Hughes's injured eyes, it is said, will be saved, thanks to the skilful attention of Dr. Hall, of Allahabad. Mr. Hughes is at Rewah, where he is progressing very favourably. Dr King, Director of the Geological Survey, is now at Rewah with the sufferer. Mr. Smith, whose shots did the mischief, met with a rather bad tumble the day after the accident, being thrown from his horse. He has, however, sufficiently recovered to be able to proceed on survey work in Bardi.

MAJOR TOTTLEBEN, a Prussian officer, asserts that a high Russian dignitary, belonging to the suite of the Czar, assured him a year ago that the Czar had concluded a Franco-Russian alliance, not for any sympathy with France, but in order to chain her up, the alliance being only operative in the event of France being attacked. There are many indications that present events in Paris are causing anxiety in St. Petersburg, as Russia is not desirous of seeing the existing *regime* overturned.

THE impounded missing word competition money amounts to £44,090. Since the competitions commenced Mr. Pearson has distributed £175,000 among successful competitors.

INSURRECTIONS are raging both in Mexico and Argentina. General Estrida, a popular Mexican General, has joined the insurgents, and defeated the Government troops, but the Embassy officials in London declare that the whole affair is unimportant. In Argentina the province of Carrientes revolted. The rebels captured one town, but were repulsed in four assaults upon another. The Government are sending ten thousand troops, but they are also trying to placate the rebels.

THE Commissoner of Coorg has issued a notice to the effect that Mr. Groves, Joint Secretary for Railways, Mysore Government, has been deputed to make a reconnaissance of the proposed railway lines to the West Coast, passing through Coorg, and the public are warned not to obstruct him or his staff.

TIGERS have been giving trouble to the cultivators near Dhobhat for the past three months, carrying off their cattle, and defying the vigilance of native shikaris. But on the 5th instant, Kubir Bhoni, zemindar, shot a fine tigress on the edge of the jungle, her male companion managing to escape.

ONE fact which will be clearly brought to light in the census of Bengal, writes the Allahabad paper, is the steady growth of the Mahomedan population. The increase among the Mussulmans of the Lower Provinces is at a higher rate than is generally thought, and contrasts strongly with the decrease in many districts among the Hindus. It is significant that not only in Bengal, but elsewhere, the highest birth-rate is among the classes who permit widow-remarriage. The infant mortality in the large cities of Bengal is almost too terrible to contemplate, while even in the rural districts it is excessive, according to Western ideas. The deaths among children under thirteen months of age may be one of Nature's ways of keeping down the redundant population, but they are none the less appalling. Insanitary surroundings from the cradle are, of course, mainly responsible for the mortality, though the immaturity of the young Hindu mothers has also its effect. The statistics which bear upon this point will, when published, give much food for thought to social reformers.

A FEW days ago, says the Lahore paper, we remarked in these columns upon the adventurous ride of a Japanese officer across Central Asia. This officer—who is from time to time reported to have reached a place with a more or less unpronounceable name—was not a very long time ago on a visit to this country. Captain Y. Fukushima arrived in India in May 1886 accompanied by two other officers of the Japanese army, Lieutenant Tarrouchi of the Artillery, and Doctor Sugenoya of the Army Medical Department. These gentlemen were of course too late to participate in the hardships of the Delhi manœuvres in company with the other foreign officers, but they managed to see a great deal of India and a good deal of our military system during the few months following their arrival in Calcutta. Naturally the Japanese officers visited Simla—Captain Fukushima's expression "Shimla very nice place"—became almost a catch phrase—but their extraordinarily youthful appearance and diminutive size made it difficult or impossible for Simla folks to take them seriously. During the greater part of their tour in India they were in charge of Captain Urmston, who not long afterwards lost his life on the Black Mountain, in company with Major Battye. From India the Japanese officers returned to Japan, from whence Captain Fukushima was soon after translated to Berlin as Military attache. He is now spending his well-earned leave in riding across Central Asia as a short cut to his home in Tokio.

THE Russian press, notably the *Novoe Vremya* recently raised the question of Roumania's maritime position, and claimed that the Black Sea belongs exclusively to Russia and Turkey. They declare that the Roumanian Government received a peremptory admonition from the Porte, stating that a closer perusal of the Berlin treaty shows that Roumania has no rights on the Black Sea, and she must abandon all such pretensions. The Roumanian semi-official press content themselves with a declaration that when Roumania acquired the Dobrudscha and the Danube delta, she acquired the sovereign rights before enjoyed by the Porte; adding significantly that when Roumania's rights were called in question she would be able to defend her position with energy, not allowing herself to be deprived of any of her prerogatives. The relations of the Porte with Roumania have seldom been so friendly as at present; but the attitude of Russia is characterised by an absence of cordiality, which is also exhibited towards Bulgaria and Montenegro. Another proof of Russia's unconciliatory disposition towards Roumania is supplied by the Czar's refusal to submit to arbitration the differences arising out of the Roumanian authorities firing on the steamer Olga, for attempting to evade the quarantine regulations in the Danube. Roumania is mortified and irritated, as she only consented to arbitrate owing to the Crown Prince being about to marry a near relation of the Imperial family of Russia. The opposition press in Roumania declare that the new Mannlicher rifle is worthless after 200 shots. The Government deny this.

THE Bulgarian journal *Svoboda* publishes some confidential despatches and cipher telegrams, dated March 1887, professing to be from the archives of the Russian legation at Bucharest, which indicate that at that time General Kaulbars with the sanction of the Director of the Asiatic Department, made endeavours to negotiate for the election of Count Ignatieff as Prince of Bulgaria, but N. Stambuloff frustrated the scheme.

THE Justiciary Court of Appeal of Scotland hold that cock-fighting is legal in that country. Lord Young went the length of declaring that if cock-fighting was cruelty, then men who hunted were guilty of cruelty if they used spurs.

BARON HIRSCH'S Jewish Colonisation Association have acquired 330,000 acres of land in Argentina at a cost of £150,000. It has expended an equal amount in settling a thousand families upon the land. The association believe that the undertaking will become self-supporting. A smaller colony will be formed in Canada, but the Australian project has, for the present, been abandoned.

FROM the evidence given at the trial of a socalled somnambulist and fortune-teller, a woman calling herself Madame Leonard, it is clear that superstition is still very widespread in France. Madame Leonard professed to be able not only to reveal the future and the past, but to enable young ladies to marry any man they pleased (this seems rather hard on mankind), as also to instruct people generally as to how to succeed in more prosaic enterprises in life. Bushels of letters from the credulous were found by the police at the soothsayer's address. One writer asked whether he would receive satisfaction in full from a man who owed him money; a young man wished to be told how to conquer the affections of a young lady so as to be "quite sure she would not jilt him," and a third correspondent wanted to know whether there was any spell which would make his teeth grow again. Before answering, Madame Leonard inquired of her correspondents what were their favorite colours and their favourite animals. One young lady confessed to preferring as regards colour the colour of May roses, and as regards animals, birds. Thirty-seven technical convictions having been secured, the Court inflicted that number of fines of 15fr. apiece.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

THE following memorial has been forwarded by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Secretary to the Government of India:—

Sir,—We have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit the following observations for the consideration of Government on the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

2. The committee regret that the request contained in their letter to the Local Government, No. 318 of 24th November, 1891, to appoint two non-official members on the Commission, was not placed by that Government before the Government of India, and that when the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar could take no important part in the work of the Commission owing to serious illness, the Commission did not apply for the assistance of another native colleague in their deliberations. If the Commission had been assisted by the advice and experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar, or, in his absence, of any other competent non-official gentleman, acquainted with the habits of the people, and able to take part in the work of the Commission, the committee are of opinion that the Commission would have arrived at quite different conclusions on many of the points discussed in the report. The committee also notice with regret that officers having a personal acquaintance with the working of the Act were not more freely consulted by the members of the Commission, the only assistance, which the Commission appears to have had from such officers being secured, in a great measure, by examining them along with other witnesses.

3. After a careful perusal of the able and lengthy report of the Commission, the committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha think that no facts have been elicited in the enquiry which, in their opinion, would justify any change in the views they expressed in their letter No. 317, dated 30th September, 1891 (copy of which is sent herewith), with regard to the conciliation, village Munsiff, and village registration systems, and the advisibility of having a special officer to supervise the working of the Relief Act in the districts in which it is at present in operation. On the other hand, there is much in the report of the Commission which goes a great way to support the views held by the committee on these important points, and to which expression was given in the previous letter

4. The Commission supports the estimate of Mr. Woodburn that the conciliation system saves each Court on an average 50 contested and 175 uncontested cases, every year. The Commission has also found that the system places within the reach of a considerable body of persons a cheap mode of obtaining redress and gives rise to less ill-feeling between the parties than a regular suit, and that debtors are more ready to comply with the terms of these agreements than with the decrees of a Court. The commissioners are further unwilling to lose any assistance that the people can give in the administration of civil justice. And yet the Commission has recorded that these undisputed advantages are more than balanced by the trouble and expense to parties in unsuccessful cases, though it does not appear that there was any complaint on this point made by the people examined as witnesses, and the expense of getting a certificate of the conciliator is but a trifle. Under these circumstances, it is certainly a matter of surprise that the Commission should recommend that Government should subject private statements so arrived at with the consent of parties to ordinary stamps and revenue laws and also require parties to pay court-fee charges before they are permitted to execute the same. The Government has, of its own motion, liberally allowed partial or total exemptions from stamps and court-fee charges in agricultural suits with a view to give relief to the poor classes, and this liberal policy has given assurance to the public that Government does not desire to make money by encouraging litigation, and that it would be only glad if compromises increase. The committee are, therefore, of opinion that it would be a most unfortunate reversion of the policy of Government if, as recommended by the Commission, Government now seeks to discourage amicable settlements by lying fees thereon. The committee are also surprised to find that any doubts should linger in the mind of the Commission in regard to the possibility of finding out a sufficient number of men qualified to act as conciliators and induce parties to come to an amicable settlement, when the same Commission has expressed its opinion that there are qualified men available to act as village munsiffs to decide small disputes between parties, whose decisions are by law final. Agreements effected by conciliators, on the other hand, are never filed, unless notices to show cause why they should not be filed, are served on parties thereto, and are liable to be set aside for any good cause by sub-judges of their own accord or on the complaint of the parties. A careful perusal of Mr. Evans's report regarding the working of Village Munsiff Courts in the Madras Presidency would show that the settlement of claims by friendly advice is so popular there that many village munsiffs settle disputes coming before them by informally acting as arbitrators.

5. The committee are glad that the commissioners have unanimously promised in favour of the village munsiff system. In the opinion of the Sabha, the system is properly made a part of the D. A. R. Act, so that the special officer supervising the working of the other provisions of the Act can conveniently supervise the work of the village courts also.

6. The Committee are of opinion that there is ample evidence in the report of the Commission to prove the good results of the village registration system. The work of Village Registrars is supervised by an Inspector, the Mamlatdar, and Assistant Collector, and the District Collector, and is controlled by the Registrar General. The trouble and the cost to parties for registering all documents at Taluka stations will undoubtedly be greater than under the existing village registration system, and the saving in the cost to Government by making the registration of simple bonds optional would not be much. False recitals of the consideration in the bonds might sometimes occur, but the difficulty of subsequently proving the true consideration would show villagers the folly of joining the creditors in such misstatements and put them on their guard to see that the consideration was truly set forth in the deeds passed by them. Moreover, the possible danger of a false consideration being entered in deeds exists in any conceivable system of registration and cannot be prevented by the mere transfer of the work of the village registrars to Taluka registrars. The increase of work at the Taluka station again would leave no time to Taluka registrars to give the executors of documents the salutary advice and warning which all village registrars are at present required to give, and would cause great inconvenience to people coming from distant villages with witnesses to identify them by making it necessary for them to remain at the Taluka station for several days before their documents could be registered. The Commission has taken no note of the fact, noticed by the Government of India, that this Presidency is far behind other provinces in respect of the popularity of registration. The appointment of Honorary Registrars from among respectable gentlemen and retired servants of Government will greatly reduce the cost of registration. Until agriculturists become better able to read and write for themselves the abolition of compulsory registration of simple bonds passed by them will, the committee think, only open a fresh door to dishonest dealing. The alleged fall in the fees of village registrars is met by a corresponding increase in the fees of Taluka sub-Registrars, and there is, therefore, not much appreciable loss in the total revenue from registration in the four districts. The committee are, therefore, of opinion that the village registration system which has checked the fabrication of false documents and which furnishes reliable statistics of the transactions of agriculturists, should not be dispensed with.

7. The Commission speaks with confidence in para (29) of its report of the great care and ability with which the power of revision is exercised by the special judge, and remarks that the procedure of revision is simpler than that of appeals and that at first it possessed certain other advantages. It is, therefore, strange that the Commission should recommend the abolition of the office of the Special Judge without any enquiry as to whether the work done by that officer can be done without additional assistance by the District Judges in the four districts. The Commission states in para. (17) of its report that it is unable to say what the financial result of the changes recommended by it, if adopted, would be. The District Judges have not much time to supervise the work of Sub-Judges, although it is a part of their duty to do so, and the committee apprehend that District Judges will not have time to attend to the work now done by the Special Judge, and to supervise the work of conciliators and village munsiffs. Each of the four District Judges will require the assistance of an Assistant Judge or a first class Sub-Judge specially for that work, as observed by the committee in their former communication. Much of the good already achieved by the Act during the last twelve years would disappear, if no special officer is charged with the duty of supervising its working. Government, it is said, is in favour of extending the Act to the Nasik district, and in that case the services of the special officer would be very valuable.

8. The committee of the Sabha are entirely unable to support the opinion of the Commission that Section 525 of the Civil Procedure Code has been absurd: Every dispute, after it is compromised, is likely to appear as having

never been a dispute, and this fact has led the Commission to doubt the usefulness and value of arbitration awards and conciliation agreements. In India it is the attempt of all true friends of the people, including conciliators and arbitrators, to orally explain the reasons of their opinion to both the contending parties and, if necessary, to modify it in such a way that both the parties may accept it. This procedure preserves a good feeling between the parties and keeps them well disposed towards the conciliator or arbitrator. It also saves the arbitrator the trouble of writing a judgment and stating forth the reasons which have led him to arrive at it. Mr. Evans' report clearly shows that village munsiffs are in favour of compromises for the same reason. The Commission, therefore, is not correct in inferring that in the majority of cases, there was no dispute between the parties, merely, because the parties consented to the terms of the award, and that the transaction between the parties or the evidence was not reviewed. The Commission has found that out of seventy-nine awards in six cases only a creditor was making a fresh advance, and in a few only the award was in respect of the value of grain just borrowed. On the amount awarded in their awards by arbitrators, a charge in the form of general stamp revenue required for the bond of the same amount (not exceeding Rs. 5) is levied. There is, therefore, no loss to Government whether the parties prefer to have their settlement of disputes embodied in an award or a fresh bond, so long as the amount thereof does not exceed Rs. 1,000. The Commission was not called upon to review the working of the arbitration system provided for in the Civil Procedure Code, and its remarks, therefore, in reference to Section 525 thereof may be regarded as irrelevant to the present inquiry. It is not safe, in the opinion of the committee, to effect a change in the law affecting the whole of British India on account of some points casually noticed by the Commission in the case of only one district in the Deccan.

9. The committee of the Sabha entirely concur with the Commission in holding that some causes, which prevent the ryots from improving their condition, lie entirely outside the administration of justice by the civil courts. Only a few days ago, the Bombay Government noticed how rigorously forest laws are worked and villagers oppressed to make good trifling and, sometimes, imaginary, losses. There is no doubt that, as found by the Commission, the Revenue Officers are not generally disposed to suspend collection of assessment even in cases of unusual failure of crops. The committee also agree with the Commission in holding that dates for the realization of the assessment should be so fixed that farmers may be able to pay it by selling part of their own produce and not be compelled to borrow money on exorbitant terms for the purpose of paying it. There is no reason why agriculturists in Government villages should not be as well-off as those in Inam villages, provided Government shows the same leniency in collecting revenue from Khalsa villages as Inamdars show in Inam villages. It has been properly observed by one of the commissioners that among the loans contracted by the Deccan ryot, those resorted to for escaping the penalty of eviction for arrears of revenue are burdened with the most ruinous rates of interest and discount on sales of crops to the money-lender. The committee, therefore, would respectfully request Government to adopt at an early date such measures as would adequately relieve agriculturists of the necessity of resorting to money-lenders for payment of Government assessment. The committee have drawn the attention of Government on other occasions to the rigidity of the revenue system prevailing in the presidency. It has also been pointed out before by both the Deccan Ryots Commission and the Famine Commission. The committee, therefore, trust that Government will be pleased to see its way at an early date to afford the necessary relief to the poor and indebted ryots of the Deccan.

10. The changes suggested by the Commission in the provisions of the D. A. R. Act, other than those noticed above, do not seem to be suggested on the strength of the evidence taken by the Commission, while on tour in the four districts. The statements of witnesses examined by the Commission in Poona are not appended to the report, and the committee of the Sabha are not, therefore, in a position to say how far these suggestions are in accord with the views of the public in the matter.—We have, &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE
S. H. SATHE
Hon. Secs., Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

DEATH OF MR. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.

IT is with deep regret we have to announce the death of a quiet and unostentatious Parsee patriarch and philanthropist, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, which occurred yesterday at his residence in Poona. Mr. Pestonjee was one of the staunchest supporters of native female education, and supported the efforts of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society in establishing the first female schools in Bombay. In, fact, since the year 1850, he took a warm interest in the cause of reform and progress in the native community. He was one of the promoters of the Victoria Gardens, and the old Bombay Association, and one of the chief supporters of the Dayan Prasarak Society, the Rahnoomaya Mazdiasna Sabha, and the Parsee Girls' School Association's Schools. He was initiated into Freemasonry at a time when the benefits of the craft were but little known and appreciated in the native community. He was the last survivor of four brothers, Rustomjee, Pestonjee, Dosabhoy, and Ruttonjee, sons of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, who for many years carried on an extensive trade in England, China, Calcutta, and Bombay, under the name and style of Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama and Co. Mr. Pestonjee was one of those who started the first Parsee firm in England, the business of which was managed at times by Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, M. P., Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Mr. K. R. Cama, &c. Since many years past, the deceased led a retired life at Poona, the life almost of a recluse; but his interest in the material and intellectual progress of his community never flagged; and to the last day of his life, he continued to take an active, intelligent interest in all public movements. He endowed the Cama Hospital for Women and Children, situated on the Esplanade, the opening ceremony in connection with which was performed with much *eclat* by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in November, 1883. In recognition of his generous endowment, he was subsequently made a Companion of the Indian Empire. The late Mr. Pestonjee was a man of uncommon honesty, probity, and decision of character. He was a man of very abstemious habits and lived to a good old age. His funeral takes place to-day at Poona.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE resignation of Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, which our London corrrespondent telegraphed to us a month ago, has been accepted. It takes effect from the 31st of March. There is much speculation as to his probable successor, but nothing is as yet known on the point.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—9th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant S. F. Crocker, to be Adjutant. 16th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant C. Bailey, to be Adjutant. 14th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant J. B. Bedford, from 11th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 1st Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant J. S. Swan, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India on private affairs:—Colonel J. E. Waller, 19th Punjab Infantry, to 23rd January 1894; Lieutenant C. A. Luck, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant M. C. LeBreton-Simmons, Rifle Brigade; and Lieutenant F.A. D'O. Goddard, Munster Fusiliers, for 12 months; Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Sawyer, 45th Sikhs, for 8 months; Major H. G. C. B. Weir, Royal Artillery; and Captain H. H. F. Fagan, 10th Bengal Lancers, for 6 months; Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade; and Captain H. V. Platt, 5th Lancers, for 2 months.

THE N.-W. Railway Volunteers announce, in their musketry programme this year, two matches, open to all Indian Volunteers and to all British Officers of British and Native Regiments. The one is match II. for the Martini-Henry at 700 and 800 yards for which prizes are offered to an aggregate of Rs. 650. The other is the Revolver. These open matches argue a sporting spirit and a full purse, and the N.-W. Railway Corps is to be congratulated on being apparently well furnished in either respect.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

THE consecration of the Reverend Alfred Clifford as first Bishop of Lucknow took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday.

Though the ceremony of consecration was announced to begin at 10-30 a. m., long before that hour the body of the Cathedral began to be filled with the numerous congregation which assembled to take part in the solemn rite. The arrangements had been made with great care and completeness. Seat-holders had access to the church by the north-east and south-east doors, non-seat-holders by the great west-door. The clergy and friends of Mr. Clifford, of whom a very great number were present, were admitted by tickets to seats specially reserved for them. Shortly before half-past ten the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne arrived in State and were shown into their stalls, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Elliott were present in their seats on the north side of the aisle. The altar, as is usual on great feast days, was vested in white and adorned with a profusion of flowers.

At half-past ten precisely the service began with a procession of the choir and clergy, the prelates and other high dignitaries being marshalled in the following order:—The Venerable W. MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Rev. Arthur Clifford, Bishop-designate of Lucknow, the Right Rev. J. E. Barry, late Metropolitan Bishop of Australia, the Right Rev. J. C. Whitley, Bishop of Chota Nagpur, the Right Rev. E. N. Hodges, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, the Right Rev. J. M. Strachan, Bishop of Rangoon, the Right Rev. R. S. Copleston, Bishop of Colombo, the Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, the Right Revd. Frederick Gell, Bishop of Madras, the Right Rev. H. J. Mathew, Bishop of Lahore, the Preacher, Mr. C. H. Reily, Barrister-at-law, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, the Most Rev. E. R. Johnson, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India. The Bishops of Rangoon, Colombo, Bombay, Madras and Lahore had each his crosier borne before him by his chaplain. The pastoral staff of the Lord Bishop Metropolitan was borne before him by his domestic chaplain, the Rev. H. O. Moore, and he was attended by the Rev. H. Whitehead, his honorary chaplain.

The hymn sung during the procession was No. 77, "What Star is this that beams so bright," and many of the lines seemed singularly appropriate to the occasion. On reaching the altar, the Metropolitan, standing at the north side, began the celebration, the Bishop of Colombo acting as epistoler and the Bishop of Madras as gospeller. The Bishops of Bombay and Lahore had places on the north side of the Sacrarium and the other Bishops on the south side. Mr. E. Slater, the Cathedral organist, conducted the music of the service, and the choir, which had been augmented for the occasion, numbered fifty voices. The Kyrie was by Best, but the Creed, Sursuam Corda, Sanctus, and Gloria were taken from Smart's service in F. The offertory sentences were sung to their well-known setting by Barnby, and the Lord's prayer to its setting by Stainer. Stainer's sevenfold Amen was also sung after the prayer of consecration.

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE'S SERMON.

The Bishop took for his text Psalm XLV—16, "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children whom thou shalt make princes in all the earth."

He said the text might seem strangely inappropriate on an occasion when they were met together to consecrate a father in the household of faith. But he proceeded to apply the words to the history of the Church of England, isolated at the Reformation, but destined to plant herself in all parts of the world.

"To-day," he said, "we are witnessing another fulfilment of this promise; we are not founding a purely missionary bishopric in regions where the gospel has never been proclaimed; nor are we sending a successor to a chair which has been occupied and vacated. We are planting a new centre, relieving this metropolitan diocese once more of a portion of its vast area and population. For forty years after the Act of 1833 which added the bishoprics of Madras and Bombay to the then single See of Calcutta, all plans for the extension of the Indian episcopate were baffled again and again. But in the last 15 years it has been more than doubled, and the service of this morning completed, three Sees will have become eight. We are still a long way from the time when it will be necessary to warn us to keep our groupings wide enough. The Bishop we are consecrating to-day goes to a charge containing some 50 millions of people. This for an Indian diocese, compact and homogeneous. It is a land rich in sites of historic interest, and including that city wholly given to idolatry to which more than 40 millions of those to whom our brother is sent look as the holiest place on earth.

"It is a heavy charge, and the fact that he is sent to be its first Bishop adds something to the burden. It is a peculiar and rare responsibility to be the first Bishop of a diocese, not only because the work of organization has to be undertaken *ab initio*, for in this instance the lines have been as far as possible laid with provident thought beforehand. But there is a tradition to be created, a tone and standard to be set. What does not the diocese of Lichfield owe to S. Chad and the whole northern English province to S. Arden? What does not the diocese of Lahore owe to its first Bishop, who lived on so high a level of unworldliness, and was so completely emancipated from the trammels of ecclesiastical party? Our confidence in bidding God-speed to the first Bishop of Lucknow to-day is in some measure due to the conviction that another has been found in the ranks of the great Missionary Society which gave us Bishop French, who will emulate his evangelistic favour; his superiority to shibboleths and ecclesiastical fashions; his devotion to the primitive and genuinely Catholic ideal."

The Bishop proceeded to speak of the episcopal office as one of government:—

"Thank God," he said, "the days are past when the principate of the Church was supposed to be bound up with worldly state, with palaces and equipages, and a position in the Peerage. The pictures of the Anglican episcopate of the 19th century which will survive will be of a different sort. A Field navigating the ice-bound coasts of Labrador in his Church ship; a Selwyn plunging into the surf in his eagerness to reach the islanders he loved so well; a Hannington helpless through fever, yet pressing on manfully to Uganda, where he was to win the martyr's crown.

"Yet a principate the Bishop's office is; and it is his first duty to be a ruler. The government is upon his shoulder. And the special Charisma we have to seek to-day is the spirit of counsel of statesmanship and prophetic insight. The post to be occupied is that of the prophet on his watch in the tower—that he may gain a wider outlook, that he may scan the sign of the time, that he may take accurate note of needs and of possibilities, and never lose sight of his ideal because for the moment he is permitted to realize but little."

"And if the influence which comes of wide knowledge and large-hearted policy is needed everywhere in those who guide the Church's counsels, nowhere in the whole area of the Church of Christ is it more needed at this present time than in this India of ours, where in its present state of unquestionable transition, so many problems present themselves, if they be not ripe for solution. To the consideration of such a secondary place must not be assigned. "It is easier" (says Bishop Westcott) "to crowd the day with little duties than to spend it in the silent study of enigmas which yield no immediate answers. But the issue is found to be disastrous."

"If we have not multitudinous mass of details or the overwhelming correspondence which may withdraw Bishops at home from attention to larger claims there are other circumstances which tempt us in India to substitute something else for our special calling. But it remains our duty to give ourselves to our distinctive work.

"He who kneels to receive the imposition of the consecrating hands after the manifold responsibilities of a Father in God and a Ruler of his Household, have been set forth in the questions which will presently be put, many will cry, 'who is sufficient for these things!' Nothing less than the conviction that the office to which he is to be separated is part of Christ's own plan for the Government of his Kingdom and that he himself has received a divine call to surrender himself to it can arm with the assurance that his sufficiency is of God."

"May it be our brother's happiness, by a continual dependence upon the Divine aid, to enter more and more into the peace of that confidence, and in the strength of it, so to rule that portion of the vineyard which is to be committed to his keeping that the pleasure of the Lord may prosper in his hand."

The sermon being ended the choir sang as an anthem, 'How lovely are the messengers that preach us the gospel of peace. To all the nations is gone forth the sound of their words, throughout all the land their glad tidings" (*Mendelssohn*) during the absence of the Bishop-designate, who was conducted by the Verger and the Junior Cathedral Chaplain, to the vestry to be vested in the Rochet. On his return to the Sacrarium he was met at the choir step by the Bishops of Madras and Bombay and by them presented to the Lord Bishop Metropolitan who was now seated in his chair before the altar, and was attended by his two chaplains. The Registrar then read the Queen-Empress's Mandate creating the new See of Lucknow, nominating the Revd. Clifford to it, and authorising him to appoint an Archdeacon and registrar for his diocese. The Commission of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury instructing the Bishops in India to consecrate Mr. Clifford also was read. On the Metropolitan moving the congregation present to pray, the Litany, with its special suffrages, was sung by the Bishop of Bombay, kneeling at the faldstool. Then came the examination of the Bishop-designate, at the conclusion of which he was vested in the rest of the Episcopal Habit, the choir meanwhile singing Hymn 353, "O Thou, who makest souls to shine." After this the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus* was sung, and was followed by the solemn laying on of hands by the Lord Bishop Metropolitan and the assistant Bishops. The newly consecrated Bishop then took his place in the Sacrarium with the other Bishops, and the Metropolitan began the offertory and oblation. A brief pause was made after the prayer for the Church Militant here in earth, so that those who wished might retire, and the celebration was then proceeded with Dr. Bright's beautiful hymn, "And now, O Father, mindful of the love" (No. 322), was sung after the prayer of consecration, during the communion of the people, and the hymn during the ablutions was No. 461, "For ever would we gaze on Thee." At the end of the service the procession returned in the same order as at entering, except that the newly consecrated Bishop walked with the Metropolitan. The choir, as is usual, sang the *Nunc Dimitis* as they left the chancel, and all present must have indeed felt that their eyes had seen God's salvation prepared before the face of all people, to be a light to lighten the Gentiles and to be the glory of His people Israel.—*Englishman.*

THE "TIMES" AND TRIAL BY JURY.

THE *Times* of Wednesday (Dec. 28.) contains the following article, which was quoted in our telegrams on the following day:—

Not a little excitement has been created in India by the restrictions recently imposed by the Bengal Government on jury trial in that province. This step, which was taken some weeks ago by an administrative order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is defended by the Government of India in a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, of which our Calcutta correspondent sends us a summary to-day. Rightly or wrongly, the native community in Bengal, with the support and sympathy of a good many unofficial Europeans, have protested against the order issued by Sir Charles Elliott as the withdrawal of a privilege that has been enjoyed by the people for upwards of thirty years, and has sprung upon them without notice or discussion. We cannot say that the last allegation has been substantiated, for the defects of the jury system in Bengal have been more or less discussed during the past two years since the subject was referred for consideration by the Viceroy, in May, 1890, to the Bengal Government and the High Court Judges, and a voluminous correspondence with executive and judicial officers had shown that official opinion was unfavourable to the existing system. Moreover, it is evident that the measure adopted by Sir Charles Elliott, whose great administrative ability is not, perhaps, combined with equal tact and appreciation of public feeling, was, in a certain sense, part of a settled policy. It had the approval beforehand of the Supreme Government. A similar step had already been taken in Assam, and is believed to be contemplated in Bombay and Madras. At the same time, without contesting the force of some of the arguments urged in the Viceroy's despatch, and without disparaging the authority of the experienced officials whose evidence is mainly relied upon, we are disposed to think that the case for the withdrawal of an existing privilege, in the teeth of a very decided movement of native opinion and in the absence of any demand on the part of non-official Europeans, has not been sufficiently established. The meeting held in Calcutta a week ago to protest against Sir Charles Elliott's action was not free from some of the peculiar characteristics of what is called Hindu patriotism, and it was certainly not more in earnest than that which was convened not long ago to resist the prohibition of child-marriage. But the opposition is not organized by Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose and his friends alone, nor is the European element without experience in the working of the law. We have lately published letters from Sir Douglas Straight and Mr. Justice Jardine, who have served on the High Court Bench in India, the one in the North-West and the other in Bombay, showing that they consider any advantage that may be gained by the proposed restriction of jury trial as altogether outweighed by the disturbance and irritation the change is sure to cause. This testimony is not, of course, conclusive, and the Government of India will no doubt be able to oppose to it much of equal or higher authority. The fact, however, remains that two Judges who have held high judicial positions in India believe that it would be better to put up with the disadvantages of jury trial than to take the responsibility of withdrawing its concession without proof of overmastering necessity.

We are bound to say, further, that anything approaching to such proof is not apparent in the summary of the Viceroy's despatch, which we publish elsewhere. When it is pointed out that the concession of trial by jury in 1862 applied to only a limited part of the province and to certain categories of offences, the obvious remark is that if this minimizes the effect of the change it also reduces the evil complained of to smaller proportions. No doubt, it is ridiculous for the resolutions at the Calcutta meeting to speak of "taking away one of the "greatest safeguards of liberty." What has really been done is this. In 1862 it was decided to introduce jury trial in seven of the districts of Bengal in cases of offences against public tranquillity, offences against public justice, including false evidence, offences against the persons including murder and homicide, offences against property, and offences against documents, &c. In 1884, when Lord Ripon was Viceroy, an inquiry was instituted as to whether it was desirable to enlarge either the local area or the judicial scope of the experiment, and the Government of India decided—probably quite rightly—against any such extension. But it is one thing to extend an experiment which has not produced very encouraging results, and another to withdraw what has been accepted as a boon. It is now proposed that in the seven districts referred to about one-half of the whole number of cases hitherto triable by jury, including offences against public tranquillity (riots and unlawful assemblies), murder and homicide, and tampering with documents, &c., shall be no longer so tried. To the other offences not withdrawn from the cognizance of juries are added those against the marriage laws, which, if the Age of Consent Act is included, seems to be a questionable concession to native sentiment. The Government of India holds that the Bengal authorities have been entirely justified in adopting this course by the proof which statistics supply of the defeat of justice, especially in murder cases. We confess we are unable to discover the evidence for this in the figures upon which the Government relies.

It may be true, as is alleged, that the juries in Bengal allow "personal feelings or caste and social prejudices" to interfere with the discharge of their bounden duty. This is said to be especially the case when high-caste offenders get off scot-free even on charges of murder or other grievous outrage. It is probable, too, that a jury of Hindus would not easily be induced to take a proper view of the gravity of such an offence as the forgery of a receipt for taxes or of a customs pass. But when it comes to be a question of abolishing jury trial in any particular class of cases, we have to consider how far the alleged failure of justice has been complete. Under the Indian system strong *prima facie* evidence is at once forthcoming, and on this the Government of India rely. The Sessions Judges, whose general competence is not questioned, have the power to express dissent from the verdict of any jury, and, if they think it right to do so, may submit the question to the High Court, of which the powers, according to Sir Douglas Straight, are practically unlimited and embrace all the jurisdiction of a Court of Criminal Appeal. As the majority of the Judges of the High Court, as well as of the Sessions Courts, are said to be dissatisfied with the working of the jury system, it might have been supposed that these powers would be fully used to correct errors and to prevent the defeat of justice. But, according to the official figures, this remedy has not been extensively resorted to. Out of nearly 700 cases of the class now withdrawn from juries which have been tried during the past five years, the Judge recorded his dissent in 13·8 per cent., but referred the verdict to the High Court in 8·8 per cent. only, while that Court reversed or modified the verdict in not more than 4·8 per cent. It is true that these percentages are a good deal higher than those in the other class of cases which are to be still triable by juries. Nevertheless, we cannot agree that they exhibit such a breakdown of justice as to constitute a necessity for revoking the privilege of jury trial. If the verdicts of juries in criminal cases in this country, and especially in Wales and Ireland, could be thus referred to and reviewed by a superior Court, it is not by any means improbable that about 5 per cent. of the verdicts would be held to be bad. We are not altogether unqualified admirers of jury trial, and its merits are not remarkably conspicuous except in communities of English blood and traditions. But the system is identified with ideas of personal as well as political liberty, and its withdrawl or restriction can only be carried out upon indisputable proof, such as was laid before Parliament by Mr. Gladstone's Government in dealing with the case of Ireland in 1882, that it has been so perverted by extraneous influences as to fail in attaining its primary objects, and, indeed, to make their attainment impossible.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

UNITED STATES GOLD EXPORTS AND THE TREASURY RESERVE.

WITHIN the last three weeks, wrote the *Manchester Guardian* of December 28th, attention has been directed, sometimes a little excitedly, to the large exports, actual or threatened, of gold from the United States to Europe. Interest in the movement has been all the more keen because of the occasional "tightness" of the New York loan market and the very high rates of interest paid for temporary advances. Some people have imagined that the outward flow of gold has foreshadowed the near approach of the time, so often predicted, when the monetary system of the United States would be upon a silver basis. This view was, perhaps, momentarily strengthened by the fact that for two or three days the sub-treasury at New York, from which most of the gold for export is usually drawn, paid out a considerable proportion of light coin. This was assumed to be a sign of fear lest the stock in the hands of the Treasury should become unduly low. That department has power, however, at any moment to replenish its store by issuing bonds in exchange for gold, and that the operation would be perfectly easy may be inferred from the fact that last Thursday the New York banks offered to furnish in this manner from £.0,000,000 to £20,000,000 of gold. This proposal has not, however, been accepted. The export of gold has been less than was expected, and much less than it was during June and July last, when the amount sent abroad reached £5,450,000. It has, no doubt, been reduced by borrowings in Europe by American financiers in order to provide for coming dividends and other payments which will be shortly due to investors in American securities on this side the Atlantic. But that there should just now be some need for the shipment of gold from the United States to Europe is not at all wonderful when all the circumstances are taken into account. It must remembered that the United States cotton crop is this year not only a very small one—the highest current estimates of it being only 7,000,000 bales, against 9,000,000 bales grown in 1891,—but that it is also late and that the staple has this season very often been relatively dearer in America than in Europe. Moreover, the generally higher level of quotations of cotton this year is not sufficient, by a long way, to counterbalance the reduction in the quantity exported. But, secondly, owing to the extraordinarily low price to which wheat has fallen during the last few months, the total value of the shipments of grain from the States has greatly diminished. On the other hand, in consequence of the previous depletion of stocks of manufactures there and the generally active condition of trade, the imports of merchandise have been unusually abundant. Thus the balance of trade has been, to use a recognised expression, against the United States. Still further, it is commonly believed that European investors have for some time past been rather selling than buying United States securities.

It is not surprising, then, that under such conditions a movement of gold eastward should occur just now. The movement is strengthened, too, by the efforts of the Austrian Government to secure gold for the purpose of carrying out its monetary changes. It is estimated that £20,000,000 altogether is required, and about £5,000,000 has already been obtained. The remainder is to be provided by means of a new loan, and a substantial proportion of the bonds will doubtless be taken up in Paris, where Austrian securities have for some time been in favour. It is probably in anticipation of the fresh issue that French financiers have recently been amongst the most active importers of gold from the United States, for although the stock of gold in the Bank of France is now extraordinarily great—£68,200,003, against £53,800,000 a year ago—it is not likely that it will be allowed to decline seriously. But the demand is not likely to disturb the purity of silver and gold in the United States, for, as we have seen, the Treasury has ample means of providing against such a contingency, and both the great political parties are pledged to maintain an equilibrium. It must be observed, moreover, that, in addition to the large amount of gold produced in the United States, which in 1891 amounted to £6,635,000, a considerable quantity now finds its way thither from Australia and other countries. Within the twelve months ended October 31 last the total imports were not less than £5,644,700, those of October alone being £623,660. We say nothing as to the new discovery of gold in Utah reported last week, which appears to be of some importance, nor of that in Tierra del Fuego, which has already been substantially productive. The main consideration before us is the sufficiency of the reasons for the belief that the United States can well endure even a larger export of gold than that which has excited attention recently without any risk of endangering the purity of the two metals. It is quite true that Mr. Foster, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report to Congress, received last week, recommends that the minimum reserve of gold in the Treasury, hitherto £20,000,000, should be raised to at least £25,000,000 in view of the increased obligations of the Government consequent upon the enlarged use of silver and silver certificates. It is quite likely that this recommendation will be acted upon, especially if the Silver Purchase Act should not be interfered with; but the offer of the New Yorks Banks, already alluded to, is proof of an abundance of gold in the United States outside the Treasury, of which the Government can avail itself in case of need, for all present and immediately prospective wants.

The method by which Mr. Foster proposes to increase the Treasury reserve of gold is that of raising more revenue. It is improbable, however, that the present Congress will make any change in the fiscal arrangements already settled for the current year ending on the 30th of June, 1893. President Harrison in his recent Message suggested that any alteration in the Customs tariff, the principal source of revenue, should be left to the Democratic majority, which will come into power on the 4th of March next, although unless an extraordinary session should be called by Mr. Cleveland it will not begin work until next December. Precisely what course the new Congress will take with regard to the finances no one can pretend to foretell. The emphasis with which Mr. Cleveland insisted, in his recent speech at the New York Reform Club, upon the supreme duty of economy points strongly in the direction of cutting down considerably the pension payments, estimated for the present fiscal year at £31,600,000 and for 1892-3 at £33,366,000. These disbursements are not made under contracts, and they may be at any time cancelled by Congress. Another item which may be removed from the accounts is the payment for bounties on sugar, and the whole of the Customs tariff may be overhauled. That means will be found upon these broad lines of obtaining a surplus sufficient to ensure an ample gold reserve we may be sure. It seems unlikely that the present Congress will touch the Silver Purchase Act, and the course which its successor may take will depend on the course of events. Certainly, however, those who imagine that the United States monetary system will be allowed to drift in default of an international arrangement for the adoption of the joint standard to a silver basis are reckoning without their host. Either the Act will be repealed or a reserve of gold will be secured sufficient to maintain the gold and silver constituents of the currency at par. Whichever of the two courses may be taken, larger drafts from the United States on the gold resources of the world may be reckoned upon in the future, unless the leading nations should be wise enough to fall in with the only adequate remedy yet brought forward for the monetary dislocation. In default of its adoption the struggle for gold must go on, and it is not the United States which will feel the effects most keenly.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT has a well-reasoned, temperate article in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Priest in Politics." One would hardly imagine from it that his personal interest in the subject had been recently so close. He says: "For my part, I believe now, as I have always believed, that the well-deserved political influence of the Irish priest is best preserved and most wisely exercised when is is most free from the suspicion of spiritual pressure. To enforce a political doctrine by means of a spiritual threat, or the argument of a future reward, is an act morally as indefensible as for a landlord to demand a vote by the terrorism of an eviction. The true conception of religion is as much outraged in the one case as the most elementary idea of justice is violated in the other."

IN spite of the bad times which have prevailed in every branch of commerce during the last twelve months, the marriage market has not languished; in fact, statistics, as applied to the great middle class (says a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*), show an improvement, while among the "upper ten" the average has been fairly sustained. Six earls have added six countesses to the ranks of the peeresses. One viscount, four barons, two baronets, and one duke have taken to themselves wives. The most popular author of the day and the heir to an enormously wealthy dukedom have also been removed by marriage from competition. A large number of "honourables" have married well, several among them having taken American brides.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

M. PASTEUR'S BIRTHDAY.

AN interesting ceremony took place on the 27th ult at the Sorbonne, to do honour to the great French scientist, whose services to mankind have secured for his names the honour of being associated with those of Andrea Vesale, Ambroise Pare, Harvey and Jenner. That day M. Louis Pasteur completed his seventeeth year, and the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne was densely crowded by all that are most eminent in the world of science to offer addresses of congratulation to M. Pasteur, and pay him the tribute of gratitude and respect to which he is so well entitled.

President Carnot occupied the chair; Lord Dufferin and other members of the Corps Diplomatique were present, and the French official world was fully represented, M. Ribot, and M. Charles Dupuy, the new Minister of Public Instruction; M. Le Royer, President of the Senate; and M. Floquet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, being conspicuous in the front row of seats. English surgical science was represented by Sir Joseph Lister. The Garde Republicaine supplied a Guard of Honour; and its band was in attendance and performed the "Marseillaise" on the arrival of M. Carnot. Outside the Sorbonne, in spite of the intense cold, there was a large gathering of sight-seers, whose welcome of the President of the Republic was respectful, and that of M. Pasteur enthusiastic. It can hardly be said that the demonstration in itself was remarkable from a picturesque or spectacular point of view. Although many ladies were present in the boxes around the amphitheatre, they were wrapped up in furs, and the only colour was afforded by the uniforms of the pupils of the Polytechnic School. In spite of the early hour at which the proceedings commenced, most of the French officials wore evening dress, with all the crosses and ribbons they possessed.

On the entrance of M Pasteur, supported on the arm of his son, the whole assemblage rose and greeted him with hearty applause. The illustrious savant looked aged and infirm. Before his seat was a table, on which the several addresses presented to him were laid in succession after the delivery of the speeches. By virtue of his office, M Dupuy was the first speaker. He addressed his remarks to the President of the Republic in the first instance, and then, turning to M. Pasteur, whom he called Cheret illustre maitre, described in masterly style the great discoveries by which he has made his career famous. M. Dupuy conveyed to his hearers that which has been the chief characteristic of the Pasteur theories, namely, the influence of microscopic organisms, infinitesimal germs, on life in health and disease. Before his crowning discovery of the microbe of rabies, M. Dupuy reminded his hearers that M. Pasteur had made his name famous by his investigations on the hitherto mysterious causes of the diseases of silkworms and poultry, and his labours in the ferments to be found in wine, beer and vinegar.

To English readers the most interesting speech was that of Sir Joseph Lister in presenting to the venerable savant an address from our Royal Society. He said:—"M. Pasteur, the great honour has been conferred upon me of conveying to you the tribute of their homage on behalf of the Medical and Surgical Science of England. It may be truly stated that there exists no individual throughout the world to whom the medical sciences are more deeply indebted than to yourself. Your investigations into the subject of ferments have shed a powerful ray which has illumined the darkness of surgery and medicine, and brought about a change in the treatment of wounds from an uncertain and too often disastrous empirical system to a scientific and beneficent art. Thanks to you, surgery has undergone a complete revolution, which has deprived it of its terrors, and has extended to an almost boundless range its efficacious power. Medicine, no less than surgery, is deeply indebted to your profound and philosophic studies, for you have lifted the veil which for centuries had hidden the sources of infectious disease. You have discovered and demonstrated their microbian nature and, thanks to your initiative, and in many cases to your own special labours, we now know the causes of many of these pernicious disorders. "Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas." That knowledge has already perfected in a surprising manner the diagnosis of these scourges of mankind, and indicated the course to be followed for their prevention and cure. In this respect your discoveries of the attenuation and the strengthening of morbific germs and of preventive inoculation must ever remain as a guiding star. As a striking illustration of this I may specially instance your labours on rabies. Their originality was so striking that, with the exception of an ignorant few, all the world now acknowledges the greatness of your achievements against this terrible disease. You have provided a diagnosis which infallibly dispels the anguish of uncertainty which formerly haunted the man bitten by a healthy dog suspected of being infected with rabies. That alone would have sufficed to secure you the eternal gratitude of mankind. But, by your marvellous system of anti-rabies inoculations, you have been able to track the poison after its entrance into the system, and finally triumph over it. Infectious diseases constitute, as you are aware, the great majority of the ailments that afflict mankind. You can, therefore, readily understand that medicine and surgery should eagerly avail themselves of this solemn occasion to tender to you the tribute of their gratitude and admiration."

A number of other speeches were delivered, and addresses presented from every medical body in France, and from the University and Royal College of Physicians of Dublin, the Faculties of Medicine of Ghent, Geneva, Genoa, Lausanne, Liege, the London Association for the Promotion of Medical Science, the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and numerous other foreign medical Societies.

M. Pasteur was deeply moved, and he embraced in the French fashion every speaker who addressed him. He was unable to deliver his reply personally, and it was read by his son. It was as follows:—"M. le President de la Republique,—Your presence transforms everything; a family gathering is changed by it into a public celebration, and the simple anniversary of the birth of an old 'savant' will, thanks to you, mark an epoch in French science. M. le Ministre and gentlemen, amid the splendour of this demonstration, my first thought turns sadly to the memory of so many men of science who have only experienced the toils and hardships of scientific exploration. In past times they had to contend with prejudices which stifled the expansion of their ideas. The prejudices once overcome, they had obstacles to encounter and difficulties of every kind. Only a few years ago, before the public authorities and the Mnnicipal Council had provided science with the noble mansions now devoted to its study, a man whom I loved and admired, Claude Bernard, was reduced to use as his laboratory a damp and narrow cellar, not very far from the spot where we are now assembled. It was there, probably, he contracted the disease which carried him off. Let me pay a tribute to the memory of that great man. Gentlemen, it seems as though, by a delicate and ingenious inspiration, you wished to place before me a picture of my whole life. One of my compatriots of the Jura, the Mayor of Dole, brought me the photograph of the very humble house where my father and mother battled with the difficulties of existence. The presence in this assemblage of all the pupils of the Normal School recalls the early days when I was first dazzled by scientific enthusiasm. The representatives of the faculty of Lille bring to my mind my first studies on crystallography and ferments, which opened a new world before my eyes. What hopes I conceived when I first had the presentiment that all these obscure phenomena were due to a scientific law! By what a series of deductions I was able, as a disciple of the experimental method, to approach physiological studies is known to you, my dear colleagues. If at times I have disturbed the quietude of your academies by somewhat heated discussions, my excuse must be my passionate desire to vindicate the truth. The delegates from foreign nations who have travelled so far to give France a proof of symapathy have conferred upon me the deepest joy that a man can experience who invincibly believes that science and peace must triumph over ignorance and war, that people will come to an understanding not to destroy but to build up, and that the future will belong to those who have done most for suffering humanity. I appeal to you, my dear Lister, and to you all, the illustrious representatives of science, medicine, and surgery, whom I see before me. Young men! Trust to those sure, powerful methods with the first secrets of which only we are as yet acquainted. And all of you, whatever may be your career, do not allow yourselves to be affected by depreciatory and sterile scepticism. Do not allow yourselves to be discouraged by the gloom of certain dark hours that cast a shadow over a nation. Spend your lives in the serene and peaceful precincts of the laboratory and library. Ask yourselves, what have I done for my self-instruction? And then, as you progress, ask what have I done for my country? And so on, until the time comes when, perhaps, you will feel the intense happiness of thinking that you have contributed in some degree to the good of humanity. But whether your efforts be more or less favoured during your life, when you approach the great goal which we are all doomed to reach, every man should be able to say: 'I have done the best I could.' Gentlemen, I offer to you my deep emotion and profound gratitude. As in this medal M. Roty, the great artist, has skilfully concealed beneath roses the heavy date that weighs upon my life, you, my dear colleagues, have in the same way contrived to cheer my old age by the spectacle most grateful to my eyes of those youths so full of life and affection."

The medal referred to by M. Pasteur, the result of an International subscription, was presented to him by the President of the Academy of Sciences. It is in gold, and bears on one side the head of M. Pasteur, and on the other the following inscription:—"A Pasteur, le jour de ses soixante-dix ans; la science et l'humanite reconnaissantes—27th December, 1892." M. Pasteur was heartily cheered on leaving the hall.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kensington Lane, London, S.E.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 17.
Hartigan, Captain, Bo, 2nd P W O Gds, on duty.
DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.
Woodrow, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Dharwar.
JANUARY 16.
Cotton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Khandalla.
JANUARY 17.
Prowse, 2nd Lt, Ms, Som' L I, to rejoin, to Madras.
Hildebrand, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolalee.
JANUARY 18.
Hartigan, Capt, Bo, 2nd P W O Gds, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 19th January.

1. There will be 25-pr R M L Gun drill at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.; and 16" R M L Gun drill, at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. The annual march out of the Corps will take place on Saturday next. Members proceeding to Coorla by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p m (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

Dress: Drill order, with arms.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 17th instant and posted to No 1 Sub Division No 1 Company:—No 280 Gunner B Bourne.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 19th January.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. Extract from District and Garrison orders:—

NOTICE.

Officers of the Garrison, attending the Reception at Parel, on the 19th instant, will do so in accordance with Standing Orders, Bombay Garrison, Section VIII., para V., viz., Staff Officers, Frock Coats. Regimental Officers and Departmental, Blue Patrol. Forage Caps. No swords.

II.—This cancels Para X of the District Orders, No. 927 of 13th instant.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows:—No 3391 Vol A R Allan to "B" Company; and No 3392 Vol A Fernandes, No 3393 Vol A Rodrigues, No 3394 Vol M Bocarro, and 3395 Vol C D'Souza, to "E" Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.
Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, January 1st.

At the examinations held on the 21st October 1892 and following days the undermentioned qualified as noted opposite their names:—

Capts F R Thackeray, (2) (4) (5); H K Jackson, (1) (2) (3) (5), L Forde, (3) and M B Bicknell, (3) Royal Artillery; J M Bickie, Rl Engrs, H B Fowler, and F G Pink, D S O, 2nd Rl W S Regt; G V Dauglish, (1) (3) 1st E K Regt; C F Burton, (3) (5), 1st Rl Fusiliers; J Cullinan, (3), and C W Garraway, (1), 2nd R I Regt; C M Brunker, (3), 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; T Capper, (1) (2) (3) (4) (5), 1st East Lancashire Regt; L T Bowles, (1) (3) (5), 1st East Surrey Regt; H S Mayhew, (3), 2nd Border Regt; E D Mansell, 2nd Highland LI; A Wilson, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders;—Exam in *c* and *d*, Sec, IX, para 12, III, Qn's Regulations, 1892, Qualified for the rank of Major.

Lieuts E J Duffs, (1) A C Tulloch, (3), and H A Young, (1) (2) Royal Artillery; R G Brooke, 7th Hussars; E T Hill, (1), 19th Hussars; C H D Ryder, Rl E; W A M Pollock-Gore, D A Callender, and F J Duncan, 2nd Royal Scots; M W Kirk, 2nd Rl Lancaster Regt; P S Wilkinson, and C V M Sarel, (3) 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers; W G B. Browne, 1st Royal Fusiliers; L W Fox, 2nd Somersetshire L I; W P Braithwaite, (3), 2nd Somersetshire L I; G F Forbes, (3), 2nd R I Regt; T L Hartley, (3), 2nd Yorkshire Regt; W L Stretton, (3) (4) (5), 1st Cheshire Regt; G W D B Lloyd, (3), 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; B F B Stuart, 1st Worcester Regt; G W T Prowse, (3), 1st Duke of Cornwall's L I; H Scott, (3), 2nd Royal Sussex Regt; R Cashel, 2nd Yorkshire L I; A F Magee 1st Leinster Regt; F Ford-Mellows, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers—H F Vanderzee, C E Hill, (2) (5), F L Sharp, W Malleson, (3) (4), F R D Broadrick, (2), R P Molesworth, (3) and H deL Walters, (3), Royal Artillery—Examination (c) and (d) Section IX, para 12, II, Queen's Regulations, 1892.—Qualified for the rank of Captain.

Surg-Capts A E C Spence, and D M Saunders, Army Medical Staff—Military Law.

Lieut-Col H G Meakin, Poona Vol Rifle Corps—Tactics.

Capts E B Burton, (3), and H Bower, (3) 17th Bengal Cavry; L Herbert, Central India Horse; R M Maxwell, (5), 6th Bengal Infy; F G R Ostrehan, 9th Bengal Infy; W B Mullins, 3rd Punjab Infy; W D Gordon, (3), 36th Bengal Infy; J G Robinson, 1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles; C M Eales, 2nd Punjab Infy; W Cook (3) (4) (5), 30th Madras Inf; H D'U Keary, D S O, 31st Madras Infy; A A Brown, (3), 8th Bo Infy; F W J Caulfield, 10th Bo Infy; R Southey, 30th Bo Infy; Lieuts M E Willoughby, (3) (5), 2nd Bengal Lancers; W F Shakespear, (2), C F Campbell, and J P Barnes, (5) (5) 6th Bengal Cavry; D D Baynes, (2) (4) (5), 12th Bengal Cavy; W L Maxwell, (3) (5), 7th Bengal Cav; G A Robertson, (2) (3) (5), 15th Bengal Lancers; T Webster, 12th Bengal Infy; G R Crawford, (3), 28th Punjab Infy; C H Clay (1) (2) (3) (5), 43rd Gurkha Rifles; W H Savage (2), 1st Battn 3rd Gurkha Rifles; O G Ivers, (3), 1st Madras Lancers; H T Brooking, (2) (3) (4) (5), 21st Madras Infy; T B Hawks, (3) 22nd Madras Infy; C M Cartwright, (3) (5), 6th Bo Cavy M J Tighe, D S O (3), 27th Bo Infy; E C B Cotgrave, (3), Central India Horse—Examination in Part II, para 331, Army Regulation, India, Vol. II.

Gunner J Carleton, 59th Field Battery Royal Artly—Fortification.

(1) Distinguished in Military Law.
(2) Distinguished in Field Fortification.
(3) Distinguished in Military Topography.
(4) Distinguished in Tactics.
(5) Special mention.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bengal Infantry. Major G B Austin, 2nd-in-Comand, to be Commdt, vice Skinner, vacated, Dated 26th Nov 1892.

Capt H R W Lumsden, Offg Wing Comdr, 1st Bengal Infy, to be 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Austin.

1st Bengal Infantry—Capt F Hawkins, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Comd, vice More-Molyneux, appointed Commandant, dated 13th Dec 1892.

Capt H E Loch, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Hawkins.

Military Works Department—On arrival in India, Major S A E Hickson, D S O, R E is posted to the Meerut Command.

The following Nursing Sisters are brought on the establishment of the Indian Nursing Service:—Amy O'Brien and Mary Jane Frances Stopford.

Assistant Apothecary H W Martin is granted six months' leave in India, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

Royal Artillery—Capt M L Carleton, 46th Field Battery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn the Royal Irish Regt—Lieut F McConaghey, for nine months, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr H W Gibson, Depy Commr, Bahraich, privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr F E Taylor, Offg Under-Secy to Govt N-W-P and Oudh, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, 2nd grade, but to remain on special duty in the Secretariat.

Mr J S Campbell, Jt-Magte, Bareilly, to officiate as Magte and Collr. Bareilly, from 28th Dec 1892, and until further orders.

Mr L M Thornton, Offg Legal Remembrancer to the Govt of the N-W-P and Oudh, to be Secretary to the Council of His Honor the Lieut-Govr for making Laws and Regulations, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble J Deas, or until further orders.

POSTING.

Surg-Capt L J Pisani, Civil Surg, on return from leave, to the Jaunpur district.

TRANSFER.

Mr H W Lyle, Jt-Magte, 2nd grade, from Mirzapur to Benares.

(Punjab Gazette.)

On relinquishing charge of his duties as Offg Depy Commr of Hoshiarpur, Mr W S Talbot is placed on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

Mr C L Dundas, who has been appointed to the I C S and attached to the Punjab, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, and posted to Gurdaspur.

On relinquishing charge of his duties as Offg Dist Judge, Hissar, Captain C G Parsons, Asst Commr, is posted to the Umballa District.

Mr A W Mercer, Probationary Asst Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Lahore to the Simla District, and is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Simla, as a temporary arrangement.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Vol. Ar. Gun Target Practice, Pilot Bunder.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
FEBRUARY, 1893.
Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sat. 11—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sun. 12.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 14—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 15.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.
MARCH, 1893.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.
APRIL 1893.
Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON's health is much improved—so much, at any rate, that in a letter to a friend about literary matters he sends thanks to the writers of various kindly "bulletins" about himself which he has read. The "Bookman" speaks of Mr. James Watson, of New York, as talking to American interviewers about the gift to his brother from the Royal Bounty Fund as a "sop" from Mr. Gladstone "to put off his claim to the Laureateship," and that he cabled, "Hope you decline to be bought off." Mr James Watson should not talk and telegraph nonsense. Neither his brother nor any other poet has any "claims" to the laureateship beyond what the Sovereign and the Prime Minister choose to find in his verses, and to speak of Mr. Gladstone's kindly and appreciative gift as a "sop" is equally ridiculous and in bad taste, to say nothing of the injury it does to his brother's prospects.

A new book, by Mr. John Addington Symonds, entitled "In the Key of Blue, and other Prose Essays," is shortly to be published by Messrs. Mathews and Lane. It will contain twelve papers in addition to the title essay, which is a study in prose and verse of the effects of blue in the dress of a Venetian Facchino. Amongst the subjects dealt with in the other papers are the Platonic and Dantesque Ideals of Love, Zola's Idealism, Culture, and the Elizabethan Lyrists. Mr. Symonds' "Life of Michelangelo," published by Mr. Nimmo a few weeks ago, is now out of print, and cannot be obtained from the booksellers for less than three guineas, almost double its published price. From the same publishers we are also promised "The Sonnet in England, and Other Essays," by Mr. James Ashcroft Noble.

Mr. F. C. Selous, the noted South African hunter, who returned to these shores the other day, has another book almost ready telling of his experiences. Ten years nearly have elapsed since Mr. Selous issued his first volume of hunting experiences. At the time, as one would readily imagine, since English people are so fond of adventure, the book attracted much attention. Its successor, equally full of adventure, will no doubt be equally well read. The coming work will take up Mr. Selous's career as a hunter where the first volume left it, and besides telling us of years spent in the pursuit of elephants, will deal generally with Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and other districts of South-East Africa the hunter has visited. Mr. Selous is of course regarded as the original of Rider Haggard's hunter, Alan Quatermain.

The fine edition of Rabelais which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen have published is now ready, and in fact is largely sold. One peculiarity of this Rabelais is that it contains, what we have never had in an English edition, an authentic portrait of Rabelais. Possibly, too, the portrait may be as new to Frenchmen as it is to Englishmen. The preface, contributed by Anatole de Montaigeon, says of Rabelais: "You may like him or not, may attack him or sing his praises, but you cannot ignore him. He is of those who die hard. Be as fastidious as you will, make up your mind to recognise only those who are without any manner of doubt beyond and above all others; however few names you keep, Rabelais' will always remain."

The first decrees entered under the new Copyright Act, by which English publishers are enabled to obtain copyrights in the United States, have just been entered in the United States' Circuit Court for the district of New Jersey. The suits in which these decrees were made were instituted by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, her Majesty's printers, against the New York Recorder Company and the American Lithographic Company, and had relation to a copyright in an engraving entitled "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode employed Mr. Charles J. Tomkins, an English engraver, to reproduce in pure mezzotint the painting by James Sant, R.A., entitled "Little Lord Fauntleroy." This engraving was duly copyrighted in the United States. Shortly after the first artist's proofs appeared in the American market the engraving was copied by the defendants, whereupon the plaintiffs immediately instructed their representatives to institute suits.

Mr. Rowland Cox, an eminent member of the legal profession in New York, was retained to conduct the case, and Mr. W. Hugh Spottiswood went over to represent the firm of Eyre and Spottiswoode. The statement of complaint was based upon the allegation that the engraving had been used in the manufacture of the chromo-lithograph made and sold by the defendants, which fact was supported by numerous coincidences which were pointed out. A preliminary injunction was granted by his Honour Judge Lacombe, based upon an inspection of the engraving and the chromos and expert testimony. The final decrees now entered recognised the rights of the complainants, and provide for perpetual injunctions restraining the sale of the chromo-lithographs. The result of this litigation will be satisfactory to all who are interested in British art and letters.

The clever French journalist who signs his articles "Caliban," Emile Bergerat, is about to publish in feuilleton form a novel called by the significant title of "Le Cheque." He energetically disclaims, however, any idea of having been inspired by the Panama scandals. The story was written first in the form of a comedy for Coquelin, but, tired of having to wait for its appearance on the boards of the Theatre Franchais, M. Bergerat transformed it into a novel this summer.

Miss Ellen Terry's "Stray Memories" are not likely now to be published until next autumn.—A new novel by Mr. Frank Barrett is to appear in January.—Recently Mr. Gladstone wrote a eulogistic little note about a novel called "Tib," the writer of which is a Scotch lady. It appears, from what the "British Weekly" says, that the "Fernlea" of "Tib" is the "Thrums" of Mr. J. M. Barrie. In fact, the authoress of "Tib" is a native of Kirriemuir, as is Mr. Barrie.—Some new "Notes on Genesis," found among the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's papers, are published in the "National Reformer."

In "A Brilliant Woman," by the Hon. Mrs. Henry Chetwynd, Miss Maria Kingson married Cyril Burlington because she desired a social environment where her "brilliancy" would have free scope. He married her because he was assured by her aunt that she was dying of love for him. Maria had decided views upon the proper management of husbands, and much confidence in her own powers of putting them in force. But she was neither a gentlewoman nor a genius, and the reader will be prepared to learn that her plan, like General Trochu's and Hiawatha's photograph, "failed completely." She shocked her husband by telling him that his family pictures were copies. She outraged the susceptibilities of the provincial Mrs. Grundy by dancing at private theatricals in a too too short skirt. She stroked the fur of the country families all the wrong way, and wrecked Mr. Burlington's chances of a seat in Parliament by talking rank Radicalism at dinner to his influential Conservative supporters. But none of these failures in the least shook her confidence in her own brilliancy. That went when she discovered that she was the daughter of a dancer who was suspected of having been unfaithful to her husband, and that Mr. Burlington had married her with a full knowledge of her undesirable family connections. The book is too long, but it contains some cleverness. The gradual widening of the rift between husband and wife is well described, and the character of Maria shows both thought and insight of the part of the author.

"Mrs. Juliet," by Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt, was originally published as a serial in "Longman's," and it bears every evidence of having been written with a view to filling as many pages as possible of that popular magazine. Mrs. Hunt seems to have no idea at all of the relative value of incident; the insignificant is treated at as great length and with as much attention to detail as the vital and ultra-importent. Chapters and chapters might have been omitted and no reader would have been "one penny the worse." The story "derives" from the Maybrick and Tichborne cases. Juliet, the heroine, is secretly married to a young officer in the service of the East India Company, and pending his return home to take care of her, she lives with a rich, vulgar, and vain old aunt who has the habit of taking arsenic for her complexion. She dies of a complication of disorders, of which too much arsenic is one, and although the coroner's inquest ends in a verdict of "death by the visitation of God under very suspicious circumstances," Juliet is left under a cloud. While she is in this forlorn condition, and casting about for a place in which to hide her distracted head, a Mr. Pierrepoint comes upon the scene and, expressing the deepest sympathy with her, requests her to come as a companion to his mother, who is suffering from a delusion. The delusion in question is that he is not her son—and as a matter of fact he is not. He is an adventurer from Australia who has managed to pass himself off with everybody as a long-lost Pierrepoint. This gentlemanly ruffian permits Mrs Pierrepoint to make a will in Juliet's favour, leaving her £20,000; and then, taking care that Juliet is made aware of the bequest, he proceeds to mix arsenic plenteously with the old lady's diet, and hides a bottle of it in Juliet's writing-desk, in the hope that previous events will serve to strengthen the case against her. Once more she is accused of being a prisoner, and is brought up before the bench of magistrates. There are some very irregular legal proceedings, in the midst of which Juliet's husband appears in court and states that he has recognised the pseudo-Pierrepoint for what he is. The magistrates are about to remand the prisoner, when a letter is received from the real criminal acknowledging his crime and clearing Juliet in the handsomest manner. The book is not without merit, and had the first and second volumes been condensed into half-a-dozen chapters it might have ministered to our pleasure as fully as it now taxes our patience.

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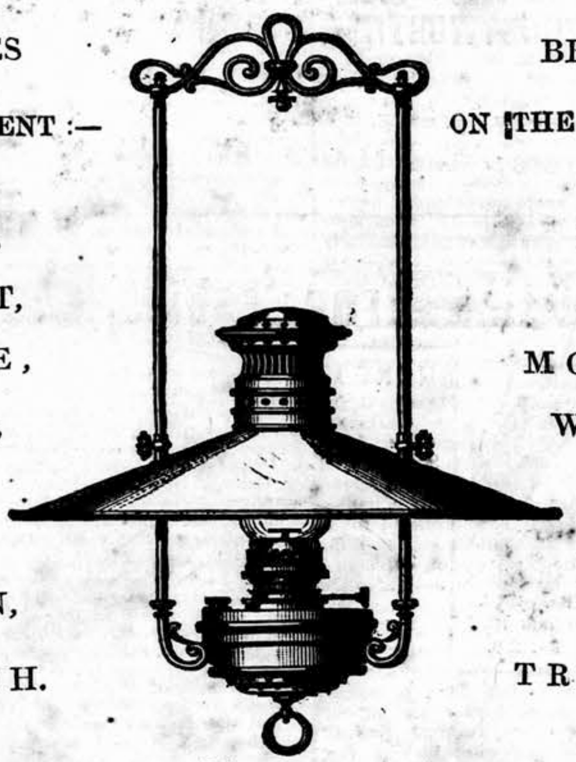

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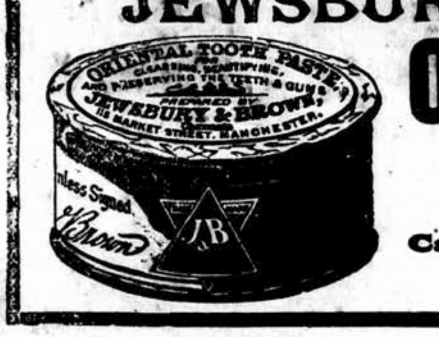

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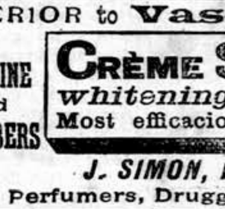

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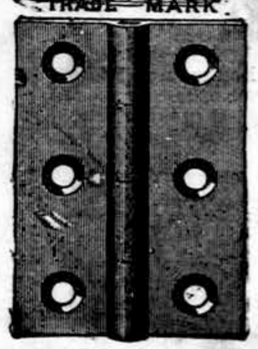

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Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua, Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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Dr GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
As the best remedy.
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And all good Chemists.

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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
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of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

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infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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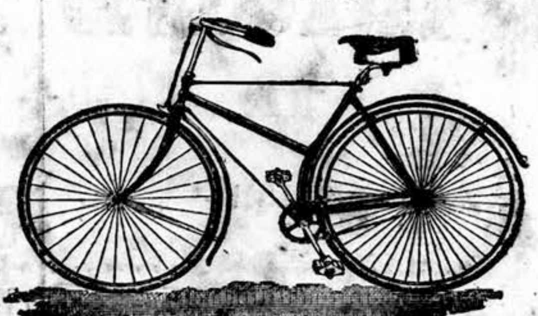

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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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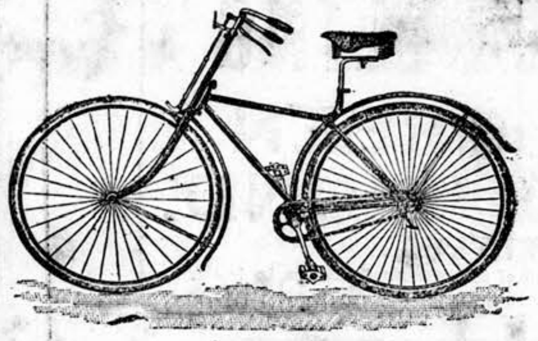
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



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A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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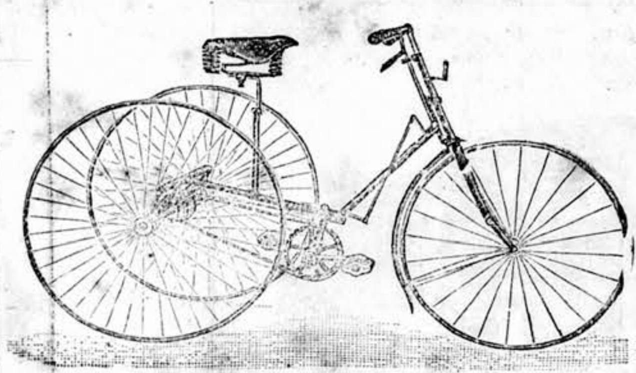

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A direct steering Tricycle, having a large front wheel, which prevents the vibration so common in other front steering Tricycles. The axle is supported on four bearings, thus giving a perfect steadiness of motion. It can be ridden by either a lady or gentleman.

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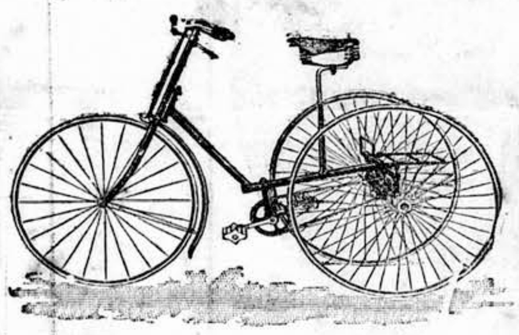

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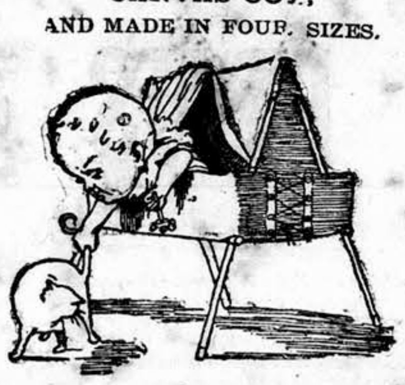

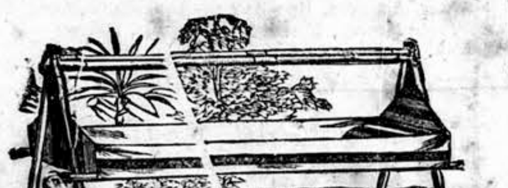

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This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

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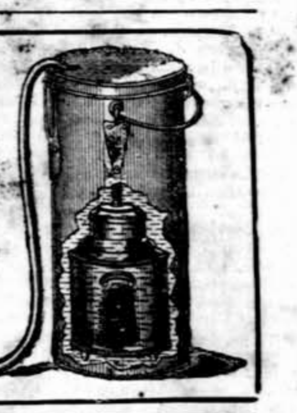

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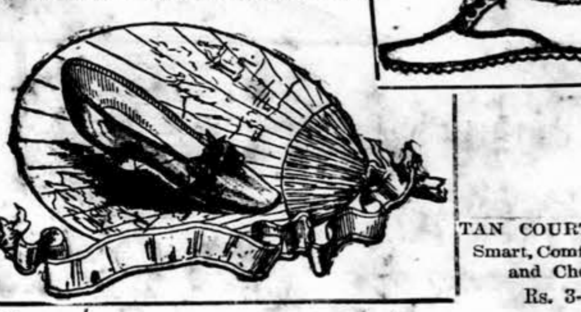

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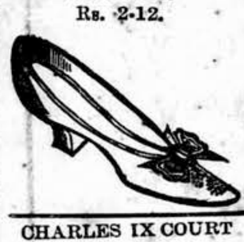

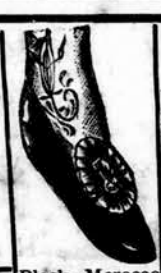

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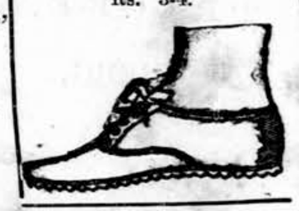

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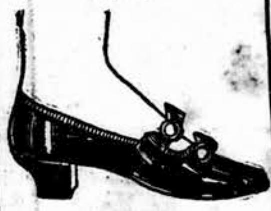

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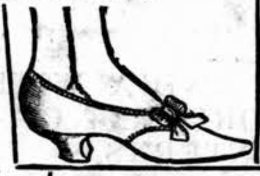

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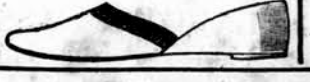

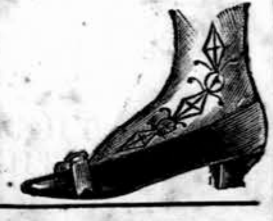

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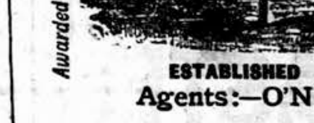

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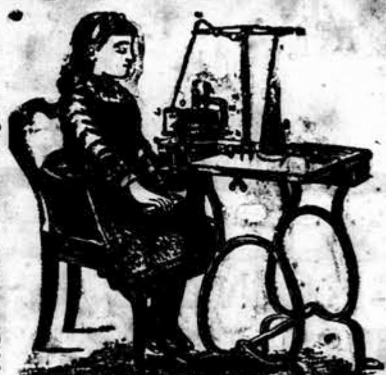

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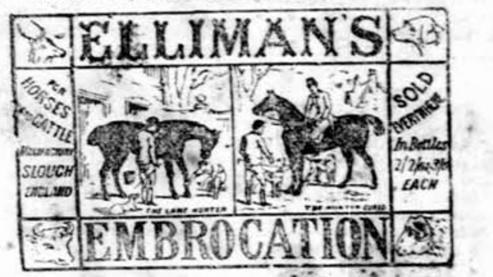

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Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

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HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

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HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
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